The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,811.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0-4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE S.S. PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

via SUEZ CANAL.

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
" Suez	£40	£23-10	£8 8
" Port Said	£42	£24	£9
" Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,600 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

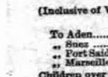
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 15th November, and will return from Bombay about the 13th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£116	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

The line is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles short of that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have on board an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will allow 5s.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

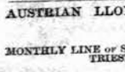
TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Where to.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 4	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 12	1 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Oorun at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110 Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
" VENICE	" 129 " 89	" PARIS	" 209 " 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Cracco' 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	42	26	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	13
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

THE Barque ANNIE, having arrived from Mauritius, CONSIGNEES are requested to PAY FREIGHT to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubashes, or to the MASTER on Board, and to SEND BOATS for their CARGO at once, or else the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

JOHN BAKER, Master.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of White, Grey, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

19 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 Cases Drawers.
1 ditto T Red Jaconets.
On account of Hansraj Hoorjee—
G in diamond B on side—50 1 Case Fancy Striped Nets.
" 110—1 ditto Coloured Plain Nets.
On account and risk of Purshotum Ragowjee (represented by Baboot Ragowjee) and his partners, Shamjee Monurjee, Duyal Soondurjee, and Narrayen Josee, and by order of Messrs. Bell, Wentz, and L—ena—
P R in diamond—48 Cases White Shirtings, being part of their indent.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME OFFICE FURNITURE, AT No. 2, NESBIT LANE, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Office Furniture, &c., the same comprises Office and Writing Tables, Office Chairs, Blackwood Presses, Book Cases, Copying Presses, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, &c., at Worli.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Glass, and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of H. W. Atkinson, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 3 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruets, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Waiter, a set of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsome Furniture, such as Round Dining Table, Sideboards, Screens, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Dining and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a Cane 3-seat Ottoman, Chiffonnier, bronze double and single light Lamps, Hat-stands, Verandah Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c,

AT 2 P.M.

An English-built strong Dog-cart, with powerful fast-trotting Grey Horse and Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tuttos, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P. (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for a few First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£30
Port Said ..... 32 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool ..... 45 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. HISTORIAN, from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she has arrived, and her discharge, by Cummas Yacoob, Mucadum, will be commenced at once. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain W. H. Nelson, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested, that Captain Nelson will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHES.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

GOOD BINDERS and RULERS WANTED. —Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of KHEIR and DHAORA FIREWOOD at the Khamgaum and Sheagaum Factories of this Company. For particulars apply to

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD, in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 1st December 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM, in BENGAL.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading a Petition of SADANAND BALCRUSHNA and MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Calcutta, Liquidators of the said Company, filed THIS DAY, this Court doth by THURSDAY, the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their DEBTS or CLAIMS or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorized to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company on or before the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and the Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the said Liquidators at Calcutta, and to come in and prove their Debts or Claims on or before the said Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and informing them that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are paid.—Dated 16th September 1870.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the said Company are required, in pursuance of the above Order, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts and Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE and SADANAND BALKRISHNA, both of Calcutta, Esquires, the Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of January 1871, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 5th day of January 1871. And NOTICE is hereby FURTHER GIVEN, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, such Creditors and Claimants will be EXCLUDED from the benefit or any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRUSHNA, } Liquidators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE,

By Cameron and Saunders.

In Quarts ... ... at Rs. 23 per case of 4 dozens
In Pints ... ... 30 ditto 8 ditto
In Imperial Pints ... ... 38 ditto 8 ditto.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,

By Friend and Co.

In Quarts ... ... at Rs. 23 per case of 4 dozens
In Pints ... ... 30 ditto 8 ditto.

CLARET,

MEDOC VIEUX, delicate Breakfast Wine, at Rs. 10 p. doz. qts.
Ditto ditto ditto 6 ditto pts.
PAUILLAC ditto ditto 11 ditto qts.
Ditto ditto ditto 6-8 ditto pts.
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine 16 ditto qts.

PORT WINE, old (Wine for Invalids),

By direct importation from Oporto, at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.

SHERRY, dark, full-flavoured, at Rs. 20 per doz. quarts.
Ditto fine dry ditto 27 ditto.

GERMAN WINES,

By H. & G. Hirsch, of Mayence.

STILL HOCKS.

HOCHHEIMER ... ...quarts at Rs. 26 per doz.
Do. ... ... ditto 48 ditto
MARCOBRUNNER ... ... ditto 41 ditto
NIERONBERGER ... ... ditto 38 ditto
LIEBFRAUMILCH ... ... ditto 36 ditto
RAVENTHALER ... ... ditto 34 ditto
RUDESHEIMER ... ... ditto 26 ditto
OPPENHEIMER ... ... ditto 21 ditto
NIERSTEINER ... ... ditto 21 ditto
RIESSLING ... ... ditto 14 ditto

CHAMPAGNE, SILLERY, MOUSSEUX.

VAUBAN FRERES' ... ...at Rs. 28 per doz.

SPARKLING MOSELLE—NONPAREIL,

At Rs. 28 per doz.

LIQUOR

AYA PANA.

OILMAN'S STORES,

FROM

CROSSE and BLACKWELL.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,

BY

EVERY FORTNIGHTLY MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams	Dutch Cheese
Wiltshire Bacon	Stilton do.
Cheshire Cheese	Bath Chaps in canvas
Double Gloster Cheese	Ox Tongues do.
Cheddar Cheese	

REGIMENTAL CLUBS AND HOTELS SUPPLIED ON MODERATE TERMS.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.

FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.

BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lbs. Jars.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG having made special arrangements with his Agents, who are thoroughly experienced in the selection of TOBACCO manufactured under their immediate supervision, is prepared to supply the best CHEROOTS of the following Muster:—

Dawson's Prime Trichinopoly Cheroots, at Rs. 18 per 1,000			
Thompson's do.	ditto	ditto	18 ditto
Ditto No. I	ditto	ditto	15 ditto
Ditto No. II	ditto	ditto	12 ditto
Ditto No. III	ditto	ditto	10 ditto.
Noble's (without reed)		ditto	15 ditto.

PONDICHERRY

CHEROOTS and CIGARS,

Manufactured under the superintendence of the Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.

Indiana Cigars	...	...	per box of 250, Rs. 6 8
Ditto	...	...	per 1,000, 24 0
Long Common	...	...	per box of 250, 5 8
Ditto	...	...	per 1,000, 20 0
Queen's Cigars	...	...	per box of 250, 5 8
Ditto	...	...	per 1,000, 20 0

COCONADA.

Burma Cheroots	...	...	in boxes of 100 at Rs. 1 12
Ditto	...	...	per 1,000 15 0
Babington	...	...	per 100 2 0
Ditto	...	...	per 250 4 12
Ditto	...	...	per 1,000 18 0

TOBACCO POUCHES.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO.

Smoking Mixture	Latakia
Imperial do.	Birds' Eye
Cut Cavendish	Oronoko

Finest Virginia Cavendish.

IN QUARTER POUND TINS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS

IN STOCK, OR SHORTLY EXPECTED.

Albums
Ammenised Paper
Bacon, Overland
Bathing Tubs, Galvanised Iron
Ditto Tin painted
Ditto for Travelling
Beer, Bass's, by C. and S.
Binding Materials and Tools
Ditto Cloth
Blankets
Brass Rules
Butter, French
Cash Boxes
Candles
Card Boards, white & coloured
Ditto Bristol
Ditto for Mounts and Printing
Carpets
Cheese, Double Gloster, Cheddar, Stilton, Cheshire, and Dutch
Cheroots, Trichinopoly
Ditto Pondicherry
Ditto Cocoanda
Ditto Manilla
Ditto Cases
Ditto Holders
Claret, Breakfast and Dinner
Cocoa, Epps's
Ditto, Nib's
Cognac
Coir Ruggs
Combs, India Rubber
Cord and Twine
Cooking Stoves
Counterpanes
Corks for Quarts and Pints
Croquet Games
Embroidery
Embossing Presses
Enamelled Ironware
Ditto Earthenware
Fancy Goods
Fruits, in Syrup
Glassware, Table Glass
Ditto Bohemian
Gold Leaves
Gold Beadings
Gold Bronze
Hams, Overland
Hand Organs
Harmoniums
Hand Mirrors
Insulators, for Pianos
Ice Boxes
Ink Stands
Ladies' Campaisons
Lamps, Brass, Reading
Ditto German Silver ditto
Ditto Kerosine, Table
Leather
Ditto Roan Morocco, Calf
Ditto Sheep, Goat, Russia, Patent, &c.
Lime Juice Champagne
Liquor Aya Pana
Lithographic Stones
Ditto Presses and Materials
Meerschaum Pipes
Ditto Cheroot Holders
Mill Boards
Oilmanstores
Overland Provisions
Old Tom
Packing Paper
Paper, Binders'
Paste Boards
Pencils, Faber's, Office
Ditto Ditto Drawing and Ball Programme
Ditto Cases
Pianos
Piano Stools
Ditto Requisites
Pipes, Briarwood and Meerschaum
Potash, American
Printing Materials
Ditto Ink
Quinine, Howard's
Railway Rugs
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue
Sewing Machines
Ditto Thread and Silk
Soap, English Bar
Stable Fittings
Stencil Plates
Stout, Guinness's
Table Linen, English Damask
Ditto Ditto Country
Ditto Covers
Tea Pots, Britannia Metal
Tin Plate Ware
Tobacco, English and American
Toilet Sets
Towels, English and Country
Toys
Thread, Linen
Wall Paper
Wines
Wooden Rugs
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 26th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd day of January 1871 to send to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Katherine Ashburner, and John Hennings Nix, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

REMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

H. M. S. FORTE'S AMATEURS will give another Entertainment at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, 5th December 1870, on which occasion will be produced the favourite Drama, in two acts, entitled, LUKE THE LABOURER, or, THE LOST SON, to be followed by SINGING and DANCING. The whole to conclude with a very laughable FARCE, entitled, THE MISCHIEVOUS NIGGER. The Band of the above ship will be in attendance.

The Proceeds will be given in aid of the funds of the Sailors' Home, Bombay.

The Amateurs invite all who can, to come and see Jack homeward bound with a good cargo, fighting for his little craft.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Soundy's (where a plan of the Theatre may be seen), at the London Hotel, &c.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to resume the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

II. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in this Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for enfacement of the Call thereon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay,
22nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Flousou, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TWENTY TONS of Good Clean TALLOW, to be delivered as required during the half year commencing 1st January 1871.

Sealed Tenders, to be endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Byculla Stores Depot, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 14th December next.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. of the amount involved.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continues firm for Land and other shares. Demands for Broach Mill shares at Rs. 250.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

number of Shares.	Nominal value parcels.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
15,000	500	125	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,350	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	235
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,500	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
500	2,500	all	125pc*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	965
1630	150	150	...	Broach Mills	250
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	15pc*	Great Eastern	1,730
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,055
300	2,500	all	80 p.c	Oriental	2,220
600	1,500	2,400	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—1ST DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 and 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-8, 106-9 and 106-10.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,445.

National Bank shares, at Rs 111, exclusive of the dividend.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs 62.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs 250 per £20.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co., in Liquidation shares, at Rs. 252½, for cash.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Napier, Captain, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Sexton, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on duty, from Calcutta.

Anderson, Doctor, Bombay 3rd K. O. Hussars, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Briggs, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Delhi.

Fife, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Anderson, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty from Poona.

DECEMBER 4.

Martin, Captain, Bengal European Light Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Gordon, [Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Smith, Captain, Bengal General List, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Glen, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, to Broach.

Gordon, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Holland, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

Stewart, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Fife, Colonel Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Henderson, Ensign, Commissariat Department, on furlough, to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Bareilly, 21st November 1870.

For the appointment of "Ensign" L. J. H. Grey to be 1st Wing Subaltern in the 11th Native Infantry, published in General Orders of the 4th of July last, read—Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, &c.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent appointment been posted to the battalions of the regiments specified :—

12th Foot.—Captain G. J. Gordon, 2nd Battalion.

17th Foot.—Captain A. T. Aglen, 2nd Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of the regiments specified :—

11th Foot—Captain J. H. Bamfield, 2nd Battalion.

60th Foot.—Ensign N. E. deB. Fenwick, 1st Battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Captain H. P. Hurford, 38th Foot, is to be struck out of G. O. C. C. dated 1st October 1870, p. 475, detailing officers for duty with the depots of their regiments.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

14th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Whidborne, 1st Battalion.

Lieut. G. VanHeythuysen, 2nd Battalion.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Jhelum Division order, dated the 28th October, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Anderson, doing duty with 8 Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Campbellpore, to proceed to Peshawar, to take medical charge of A Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Dated the 28th idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Morgan, M.D., attached to E Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to proceed to Campbellpore, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Anderson from the medical charge of the E Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Dated the 28th idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Adams, M.D., on his arrival at Rawul Pindee, with detachment 36th Foot, to take medical charge of E Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Morgan, M.D.

Presidency District order, dated the 18th October, appointing Lieutenant R. Wace, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 19th idem, during the absence of Captain A. J. C. Birch, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, on inspection duty.

Dated the 27th October, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. B. Rutledge, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to the medical charge of the convicts and guards proceeding to Port Blair, on the 28th idem.

Rawul Pindee Brigade order, dated the 19th October, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., doing duty with the 24th Native Infantry, to do duty with the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, in consequence of the departure of the former regiment from the station.

Mecan Meer Brigade order, dated the 26th October, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Doane, attached to the 35th Native Infantry, to proceed to Dhurmsala and to be medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas, as a temporary measure.

21st Hussars.—Regimental order, dated the 1st November, appointing Regimental Sergeant Major Rees Isaacs to officiate as Riding-master, during the absence, on sick leave, of Ridingmaster B. Goodburn, or until further orders.

17th Foot (1st Battalion).—Regimental order, dated the 21st September last, appointing Lieutenant G. L. Field temporarily to act as Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 5th idem, no qualified officer being available.

62nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 15th October, appointing Ensign R. H. Forrest to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Quartermaster J. Gamble, pro certificate leave.

105th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 16th October, appointing Lieutenant H. C. Symons, to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lonsdale.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 23rd October, appointing Lieutenant C. E. Salked to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant J. R. B. Bennett.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 18th October, directing Lieutenant C. A. Carthew, on giving over the Adjutant's office to Lieutenant A. W. R. Becher, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Dated the 29th idem, making the following temporary arrangements consequent on the retention, on duty at Rawal Pindee, of Captain T. G. Owen, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer :—

Captain G. C. Ross, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant C. A. Carthew, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

Captain A. L'E. H. Holmes, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 16th October, appointing Major F. A. Dickins, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Shawe, on sick leave.

20th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 12th October, appointing Captain G. M. D. Hill, Quartermaster and officiating Adjutant, to continue to officiate as Quartermaster and Adjutant, on promotion.

25th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 21st October, appointing Captain H. R. Rankin, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 8th September last, during the absence, on duty, of Major N. Barton.

43rd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 17th October, appointing Lieutenant G. W. Beresford, officiating Quartermaster and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th September last, vice Captain G. H. Jackson, there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant A. Swinton (F Battery F Brigade), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

18th Hussars.—Captain T. Phillips, to England for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain J. H. Alexander (A Battery, 16th Brigade), from the 25th to the 27th May 1870, in extension of privilege leave.

Second Captain and Adjutant E. C. Griffin, (25th Brigade) to Bombay, for one month, from the 5th November, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon R. Menzies (16th Brigade), from the 1st to the 2nd November, both dates inclusive, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Surgeon A. Maclean (24th Brigade), to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, from the 15th October to the 15th December, in extension.

Veterinary Surgeon S. T. Goddard (C Battery, 16th Brigade), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Jullundur, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion).—Major G. Rowland, from the 2nd November to the 1st December, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (1st Battalion) —Lieutenant and Local Captain C. C. B. Tribe, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Battalion).—Major W. H. Carleton from the 17th September 1870 to the 31st January 1871, in extension, to remain in England.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant G. E. Leeds, from the 1st to the 31st December to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation for England, on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Captain T. G. Cuthell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment; and to England for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant J. H. H. Croft, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot —Paymaster (Honorary Captain) F. F. Fereday, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Captain P. W. Smith (attached to the 36th Native Infantry), to Bombay, from the 29th November to the 28th December, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. Forbes (doing duty at Benares), to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Nynee Tal, 24th November 1870.

With the sanction of Government, Major General J. M. B. F. Tyler, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Lahore Division.

With the sanction of Government, Colonel S. B. Faddy, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Sirhind Division.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Byers, Staff Corps, late officiating Commandant 11th Native Infantry, is posted to Dum Dum, for general duty.

Captain A. D. Anderson, Staff Corps, is transferred, at his own request, from the 4th to the 23rd Native Infantry, for duty.

The leave to Bombay and England, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 7th November, page 554, to Captain and Local Major G. Sullivan, 109th Foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District order, dated the 29th October, directing Assistant Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Agra, and take medical charge of the 2nd Central India Horse, as a temporary arrangement.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 31st October, directing Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th Hussars, to afford professional aid to the horses of the Royal Artillery at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 1st idem, as a temporary arrangement, vice J. C. Dwyer, proceeding with the headquarters of A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery to Peshawur.

Dated the 7th November, appointing Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th Hussars, to the veterinary charge of F Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd February last, there being no Veterinary Surgeon present with the battery at Meerut.

41st Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 24th October, appointing Lieutenant A. D. Currie, temporarily to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Captain G. R. Miller, no other qualified officer being available.

102nd Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 1st November, appointing Ensign J. R. Dick, temporarily to act as Interpreter, vice Lieutenant C. H. Stoddart, in the absence of any qualified officer.

14th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 18th October, appointing Captain W. H. Garton, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence of Captain H. Fellowes, Staff Corps.

24th Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 27th October, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Major F. B. Norman, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, nominated to another appointment :—

Captain C. MacFarlane, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant E. Stedman, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

42nd Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 4th October, appointing Lieutenant W. Brydon, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. K. Abbott.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel R. A. Morse (18th Brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign H. C. Hogg, to Calcutta, from the 30th June to the 18th August, to study the native languages, in extension of privilege leave.

[This cancels G. O. C. C. dated 15th June 1870, p. 368.]

6th Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant F. Baird, to Calcutta, for fifteen days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Captain J. F. Morton, to remain in England, from the 23rd February to the 1st May 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Captain and Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, to Lucknow, from the 6th November 1870 to the 31st January 1871, on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Captain P. Percival, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 15th March to the 15th September 1871.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Tyacke, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain E. B. Gardyne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Captain T. Nicholls (doing duty 32nd Pioneers), from the 30th September to the 3rd October, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Rawlins (Commandant 1st Goorkhas), to Bombay, on medical certificate, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account, under the rules of 1868.

Captain A. D. Butter (attached to the 43rd Native Infantry), to remain at Shillong, from the 15th October to the 14th December, on medical certificate.

British Medical Department.—Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M.D., to remain at Mussoorie, from the 24th October to the 4th November, on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Surgeon H. Kelsall (attached to the 29th Foot), to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 1st to the 28th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Morgan, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Goir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	20 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
,, ,,	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
,, ,,	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	J. P. Smith	Hutchinson	Rangoon, Nov. 1.
	Don Quixote	Nelson	Calcutta, Nov. 1.
	Malta (s)	Baker	Sydney, Nov. 5.
	Martaban (s)	Heasman	Bussorah, Nov. 18.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, Nov. 26.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch, Nov. 28.
	New Margaret	Wight	Rangoon, Oct. 23.
4	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Suez, Nov. 20.
	Deccan (s)	Renoldson	Calcutta, Nov. 23.
	Timsah (s)	Hogg	Liverpool, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	James Rowan	Webster	Callao.
	Baroda (s)	Hall	Aden and Suez.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Rathn	Coast and Goa.
	Michael Angelo	Letchford	Galle.
	Govt. st. Dalhousie	Campbell	Mauritius.

The M. S. Elphinston, to Coast and Goa, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

Dec.	ARRIVAL.	
1	Water Witch	Combe ... Mauritius, Oct. 13.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.	
30	Punjaub (s)	
	Clyde	
	Empress of India	
Dec. 1	Monmouthshire	

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
27	Meinam (s)	Galle.
29	Gosforth	London.
Nov.	DEPARTURE.	
27	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 1 case needles, John S. Elmore & Co.; 5 cases oilmanstore, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Cabawalla; 2 casks brandy and 6 cases vermouth, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons; 2 cases cochineal, Mohunlall Hurgopall; 1 case band instruments, Jeewanjee Eduljee Sons; 7 cases envelopes and note papers, the London A. and A. Company (Limited).

Burmah, 100 boxes tin plates, N. and B. Wadia & Co.; 1 case stationery, R. Hibbey.

Sir John Lawrence, 1 case photographic materials, George Weatley & Co.

Michael Angelo, 10 cases claret, E. N. Colabawalla.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Evening Star, 52 crates earthenware, E. N. Mahomed.

Paraguay (s), 50 cases sherry, George Wheatley & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Hindoostan (s), 14 packages medicines, Damodhur Narronjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 23 cases jumal gota, Soondersdass Mooljee.

Parana, 622 pieces and 9 bundles elephant teeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 900 packages dates, Mooljee Jewraz and Sucroo Khakey.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

North Tyne (s), 115 bales cotton, Gopallrao Mullar; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Megjee.

Ellen Bates, 101 bales cotton, Khairam Shalgram, 100 bales cotton, Maljee Ruttonsee.

Caranjah, 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.

Balkamah, 154 bales cotton, Boolasilall Choonilall.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Slaque Vinay & Co.; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan (s), 600 bales cotton and 200 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.; 60 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Ganjee; 60 bales wool, Doongersee Gopjee; 500 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee.

The Foundling, 150 bales cotton, Amerchund Nundram; 57 bales cotton, Gungaram Bulchee.

Victoria Cross, 150 bales cotton, Amerchund Nundram; 200 bales cotton, H. D. Freck & Co.; 108 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdasyall.

Paraguay (s), 500 bales cotton, Dayalbhoy Luckmidass; 85 bales cotton, Toolseedass Veerjidass.

Gitana, 100 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Moteechund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 163 packages nutmegs, Mahomed Jaffer; 2 bundles fishmaws, and 22 packages sharkfins; 69 bundles fishmaws and 10 cases sharkfins, Allama Munjee; 416 pieces elephant teeth, Suckoor Fattaybhoy; 40 bottles quicksilver, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co.; 55 packages sharkfins, Khulfan Abdoolla; 5 bales cotton, Mahomedbhoy Dama & Co.; 32 packages sharkins, Allama Munjee; 44 packages sharkfins, Leedhabhoy Rajabally.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca (s), 33 chests Malwa opium, Boonadeeram Balchund; 9 chests Malwa opium, Ramoot Premsuk 11 chests Malwa opium, Heralall Ramfopall; 10 chests Malwa opium, Motechund Mayachund.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND.

A PUBLIC MEETING, on behalf of the FUND, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, December 5, 1870, at 5 P.M., the Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, in the Chair.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Right Reverend the Metropolitan and others.

The attendance of all persons interested in the Education of European and Indo-European Children is requested.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 29th November 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BUSHBY—November 9th, at Tarporley, Cheshire, John Bushby, Esq., aged 69 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—December 1st, at Calcutta, Mrs. John Lewis, of a son, still-born.

CRICHTON—November 26th, at Fort William, the wife of Capt. Crichton, R. E., of a son.

BOYCE—November 26th, at No. 25, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant H. A. Boyce, R.A., of a son.

WEHLISCH—December 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Wehlisch, Esq., Mathematical Instrument Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOLLAM—NETTLESHIP—November 26th, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A. C. Stewart, William Dixon Woollam, Superintendent of the Foreign Office Press, to Sophia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Nettleship, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

NASH—November 25th, at Calcutta, Mr. John Nash, at the Military Department, aged 70 years.

VERCHÈRE—November 24th, at Calcutta, Frances Gordon, wife of Albert M. Verchere, Surgeon, 18th N. I.

GILES—November 29th, at No. 40, South Colingah Street, Calcutta, Captain R. Giles, Commander, Planet, Floating Light Vessel, aged 44 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE—November 25th, at Madras, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Macrae, of a son.

CARDOZO—November 19th, at Berhampore, Ganjam, the wife of H. O'C. Cardozo, Esq., Madras Revenue Survey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUMMINS—DIMOND—November 26th, at Mercara, by the Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., Captain Belford Cummins, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Katharina Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Charles Palmer Dimond, Esq., of 10, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—November 23rd, at Madras, Mr. John L. Richason, aged 64 years.

HAMILTON—November 26th, at Secunderabad, Richard Hamilton, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Army, aged 31 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—November 23rd, at Ghazepore, the wife of Mr. W. C. Howard, H. M. Inland Customs, of a daughter.

SHAW—September 17th, at Lukhimpore, Oudh, the wife of Mr. C. Shaw, B. S. C. of son. Hugh Morton.

DALZELL—November 23rd, at Bellevue, Nynee Tal, the wife of R. M. Dalzell, Esq., of Dumfote, Kumaon, of a son.

SMYTHE—November 23rd, at Anarkullie, the wife of I. W. Smythe, Esq., H. M.'s 85th Regiment L. I., of 4 son.

HARRIS—November 22nd, at Agra, the wife of the late Mr. W. H. Harris, Assistant Accountant, Custom Department, of a son.

HOPKINSON—November 27th, at Hazaribaugh, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Captain W. Hopkinson, Asst. Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—TAYLOR—November 22nd, at St. John's, Meerut by the Rev. J. A. Mackay, M.A. and R. D. Samuel Jackson, of the Irrigation Department, N. W. P., to Martha Anne, relict of the late J. C. Taylor.

CECIL—D'SOUZA—November 26th, at the R. C. Chapel, Simla, by the Rev. Fr. Sebastian, Maria Anne, the daughter of Mr. J. A. D'Souza, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Inspector General, British Medical Department in India, to Mr. Adolphus F. Cecil, second son of Mr. R. W. Cecil, Head Clerk in the Judge's Office at Burdwan.

COUTS—SPRY—December 1st, at the Church of the Holy Trinity Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Lapsley, B.A., assisted by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, M.A., Frederick Walter, second son of M. H. Court, C.S., to Matilda Caroline, only daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Brown Spry.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

It is often difficult to criticise calmly the financial position of India. The main cause of all the financial crisis—deficit—income-tax (in whatever shape the niglitmare which oppresses the country has taken) is also apparent—"Barracks." Our excess of expenditure over income has been very small, yet the result has been emphatically "misery." Why are not the Finance Ministers and Governors-general (or Governor-generals) put through some preliminary test before they are allowed to play at governing India. Had they thoroughly mastered their Dickens and studied, *with application*, Micawber's great theory, the financial position of India might be the envy of all the more or less insolvent states of Europe. But exclamation and declamation are alike useless now. The barracks are most of them built, some of them condemned, one or two abandoned, and one and all nearly universally pronounced inappropriate, overcostly, and absurd. The money so ill-spent, the belief of natives in the goodness of our Government, we cannot recover; the harm we cannot undo; but we might surely take a lesson for the future and curtail all useless expenditure. Mr. Chapman, in his speech last year on the Mayo-Temple budget, gave it as his opinion that something might be done in the way of economy by cutting down useless establishments. This was, as far as we recollect, not denied, the question was one of reducing, not increasing expenditure, of raising money by legitimate saving instead of taxation, and as such probably considered unworthy of discussion in Olympian Council-halls. Superfluous establishments cannot we know be cut down without injuring some one, but in the name of all that is extravagant, and we can invoke Indian magnates by no name more sacred to them, why go on increasing the lists of men whose sole duty it is to draw pay monthly? The Staff Corps seems not to have been a sufficient warning, and so the other great branch, the Civil Service, is being yearly more and more overmanned and overofficered. It is notorious that since the introduction of the Survey the work of the Revenue Officers has materially decreased. It is indisputable and undisputed that when Government, on Mr. Peile's recommendation, fixed the establishment at its present strength the allowance of assistants to each collectorate inclined rather to be over-liberal. And although three years ago there were enough Civilians in the country to fill all the offices and several to spare, although there never was a time in the history of the service when promotion was slower or vacancies less likely to occur, youthful administrators are yearly sent out, literally by the dozen, as though some sudden murrain were expected to break out among the seniors and forty or fifty vacancies likely to occur at any moment. There are rumours, which we do not believe, that the Berars are to be incorporated into the Bombay Presidency; or again—what we know to be false—that it is intended to officer Sind with the Bombay Civil Service. We believe that the whole and sole reason is the sheer recklessness of the Government. Fourteen gentlemen—of whom ten or twelve have arrived—all we believe allotted to the Bombay Civil Service this year. The pay of these gentlemen represents a charge of at least sixty or seventy thousand rupees a year on the Treasury. And this, when in every collectorate there are literally more assistants than can be employed! At Nassick, where the full strength is two, there are we believe four or five qualified—that is passed—assistants. At Poona again, where the strength is the same, there are three and two or three supernumeraries. The same at Sattara, the same in the Guzerat collectorates. How hard as the case is on the Treasury, it is still harder on the gentlemen who have been induced by expecting the same promotion as their predecessors to join the service. Were all civil appointments given to Covenanted Civilians their case, and that of the Treasury, might be more hopeful. But every appointment which is not given the service by Act of Parliament is eagerly snatched up for superfluous Staff Corps officers or for the outsiders whose connections in India give them a chance of employment without entering either service and who make up the so-called "Uncovenanted Service." We do not wish to discuss—there is no more disagreeable subject—the relative merits and claims of the services. We can sympathise with the man who, heartily sick of the red-coat which fascinated the boy, is glad to change it and go into better paid civil employ, and in so far as "the Uncovenanted" procures for subordinate employment a cheaper agency than the necessarily highly paid Civil Service could provide, we can recognise its usefulness. But it cannot be denied that it is better to over pay men for doing subordinate work than to give them the same pay for doing nothing. And therefore we would respectfully recommend that the Competition-wallah should be employed as Assistant Superintendent of Police; should be used to recruit the Survey and Political Department; should in fact be held eligible for the numerous appointments whose main qualification consists in having a father or an uncle at the head of a department. At the same time a private circular might be sent to deserving fathers of sons who aspired to emulate the deeds of their progenitors in the way of drawing Indian pay and allowances, to the effect that there was no royal road to preferment in India save through the Army or the Civil Service. But we know that we waste our words. Every Ensign, tired of drill, sighs for political or civil employ, nor if he haply possesses an uncle—that is the right sort of uncle—need he sigh long in vain. Young men without money to buy commissions or sufficient brains or perseverance to dare to face the Civil Service Commissioners come in ever increasing numbers to India "to see what they can get." We repeat we don't object either to the one or to the other. We only object to the Indian Finances being squandered in paying men for doing nothing. Gentlemen on the look out for what they can get draw no pay until they get something. Unemployed gentlemen in the Civil Service draw from £480 to £600 a year. Subalterns are not, as we understand, at all too plentiful in the Indian Army, and it might perhaps be considered in other countries more economical and appropriate to keep soldiers where they are most wanted and employ specially educated civilians in the civil departments of the State. We repeat we are not pleading for the Civil Service, we are merely uttering a remonstrance against keeping a set of highly paid men unemployed and paying another lot of men to do the work of the first, or work which the first are qualified to perform. The remedy for the difficulty would have been for the home authorities to give no more appointments in the Civil Service, unless there was a reasonable probability of the men sent being wanted. But, like the Barracks, here they are to be made the best of, excellent material doubtless, and no expense spared in getting the best procurable; but, like the Barracks, they appear to be unnecessary, are costly, and destined to remain unoccupied. With an apology to the gentlemen who have newly arrived for making them the subject of an article and an odious comparison, we will conclude by recommending the Government to attend, in this as in some other matters, to the laws of Supply and Demand.

THE French Government's steamer Sarthe arrived a few days ago at Mahé, and is taking in coals, en route to Saigon.

COLONEL W. H. RYVES, Commandant 8th Bengal Cavalry, succeeds to the command of the Agra brigade.

THE object of the visit of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to Calcutta is to consult with the Viceroy on the vexed question of the Hydrabad Railway.

THE Madras Government has asked the Government of India to sanction the establishment of a school in Madras, for training young men for forest work.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., together with Lady Muir and family, and the official and personal staff, made his first march from Allahabad on the 1st inst., in the course of his winter tour.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala is expected in Calcutta very soon. A Chapter of the Star of India will be held on his arrival, to invest him with the Order which has already been conferred upon him.

BABOO ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, the senior Government pleader at Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the High Court there. Mr. Bulnois, at present Judge of the Punjab Court, has also, it is said, been appointed.

THE Secretary of State is said to have called upon the Government of India for a statement, showing the actual expenditure incurred during the current year for ecclesiastical purposes, in addition to that incurred on account of permanent establishments.

As a sequel to Mr. Kirwan's trial and acquittal at Lahore, one of the chief witnesses, Hurree Mull, agent to Jumal Khan, the Chief of Leghari, has been committed to the Sessions for perjury. The Chief himself and Nund Ram have been ordered by Government to remain at Lahore until further orders.

"THE decisive action in the war of the guages is," says the "Pioneer," "to be fought in India after all. No one who has observed how the Secretary of State is wont to meddle and muddle in questions of the sort, and finally send them back unsettled, will be at all surprised to learn that the actual decision is now virtually committed to the Indian Government."

IT is understood that the equipment of all fortifications, inland and seaboard, in India, has occupied the attention of the home authorities, and that detailed instructions have been sent out by the Secretary of State, with orders to have them promptly acted upon, in view to thorough efficiency against any possible necessity for being called into requisition.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held in Calcutta on the 28th Nov., the Hon. Bullen Smith in the chair, to consider the advisability of an appeal to the public for subscriptions in aid of the relief of the sick and wounded during the war, and of the widows and orphans of those lost in the Captain. A committee was appointed to superintend the working of both charities.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND, says a Madras paper of the 29th ult., is improving, but intends to go for a short change to Bangalore before resuming his seat in the High Court. It is stated that Mr. Kindersley was to return permanently to the Bench of the Madras High Court last week, the local Government having represented to the Government of India that his services were urgently required at Madras, where the business of the Court had greatly increased.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes—"*Apropos* of our approaching meeting, they say that the Bombay horses are going to carry everything before them. This, however, remains to be seen. Some days ago Mr. 'Seven-Tanks' lost a valuable horse in rather a singular way. There was a good deal of mist floating about, and the rider of this animal got off the course, somehow, and smashed up against a bridge. The horse was carried away, I am told, but died or had to be shot the next day."

A CURIOUS illustration of the rigidity of martial law procedure is reported by the "Madras Times" as having occurred at the Gilbert court martial on the 29th ult. "When four o'clock struck it was understood that only one question remained to be put to complete the evidence in the case; but the Court either could not or would not sit the extra five minutes necessary to enable it to be put. So a score or

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 11TH NOVEMBER.

For some little time past the reports as to this year's American cotton crop have been less favourable than they were early in the season. Not much attention, however, was paid to these unauthenticated statements, since a certain proportion of adverse rumours falls to the lot of the American crop every reason, and they are certainly never altogether absent about the time of the first frost." I am now disposed to think there was a basis of fact in even the most gloomy of the reports, official announcements having to a large extent confirmed them. The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington in his report for the month of October, an abstract of which has been received here, enters fully into the statistics of this season's crops, and gives a somewhat discouraging estimate of them so far as cotton is concerned. He says that in July the increase in breadth planted was estimated at 12 per cent. Combining the elements of increased average and the condition of the crop on the 1st of October, the natural expectation—other things being equal—leads to a comparison with 1869, showing an increase of 15 per cent. in North Carolina, 9 in South Carolina and Florida, 5 in Georgia, 8 in Alabama, 10 in Mississippi and Louisiana, 15 in Arkansas, 1 in Tennessee, and 30 in Texas. This would give a crop for 1870-71 exceeding 3,500,000 bales. The indications thus far since October 1st, and the probabilities of a favourable autumn for maturing and picking the "top crop," do not however suggest a return of the unusually favourable experience of last season. The present crop was vigorous in early growth, running to wood rather than to boll; was burnt with drought in August and afterwards flooded with rain in September; and has endured vicissitudes unfavourable to continued fruitfulness, as attested by a general shedding of forms and an occasional rotting of the bolls. The army worm and the boll worm have been at work in places, and rust is more or less prevalent in all the Cotton States. In most sections the opening of the later bolls is unusually well advanced, and indications are that the last picking will be light. All these things, the Commissioner says, instead of pointing to an increase of a third of a million of bales, render it possible that the crop of 1870 will be no larger than that of 1869, and if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious a reduction of a quarter of a million bales might result. Another month or two will show whether the present crop is likely to be limited to three millions of bales, or to rise to three millions and a half, as was predicted early in the season. The present area under cultivation has reduced the price of the staple to 15 cents a pound, or to the very verge of profit, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planters who grow cotton exclusively and buy all their agricultural supplies. If these statements and calculations had come from cotton circulars or from peripatetic agents of cotton houses, I should have regarded them with much suspicion, but we have no reason to distrust the views expressed by the Government Commissioner. They are certainly significant enough. A crop of three and a half millions of bales was quite a common estimate some months back, and there were persons who, encouraged by the known increase in the area cultivated—to which the Commissioner refers—thought something between that figure and four million bales not impossible. If I am not mistaken, Ellison and Haywood, the Liverpool brokers, were of that opinion. It is now clear enough that the largest estimates may be dismissed as unworthy of further notice, and that even the middle term can hardly be reached under the most auspicious possible circumstances, while an ordinary average of surrounding conditions will bring us to a yield of 3,200,000 bales—about the same as was produced by last year's exceptionally fine growing and picking seasons.

On Monday last the failure of the armistice negotiations, carried on by M. Thiers, as stated in my last, was announced, and all the markets were affected injuriously in consequence. The disappointment was at first acute, for the arrangement had really been regarded as well-nigh settled, but soon a calmer feeling supervened, and the optimist view again got the upper hand. People cling with desperate tenacity to a belief that peace will soon be arranged and that Paris will not be bombarded. I suspect it will prove that the two events are very closely connected, and that the Germans, though anxious to get home again, will not bring the war to a close until the capital has submitted to their terms. Oddly enough the belief in an early peace is strongest among the German capitalists, who, under the influence of that conviction, have been buying stocks to a large extent in this market. One of their favourite investments seems to be the new French loan, which some of their number were so eager to condemn and crush at the outset, if possible, when it was issued. As before observed, patriotism has nothing to do with the pocket. During the Crimean war English armourers supplied Russia with weapons; during the American civil war Federals rendered an equally kind service to the Confederates; and a certain distinguished French Marshal, whom some persons call a traitor and others a noble soldier, during the French invasion of Mexico made a large fortune, if all reports are to be credited, by the disinterested sale of muskets and ammunition to the enemy. The present war supplies us with a new illustration among men of money. The German clique of arbitrage houses now owning the *Observer* newspaper, in which, as I previously stated, a clumsy attack on the loan appeared on the eve of its issue, have since bought largely of the scrip as an excellent investment. One of them told me so himself, and excused the apparent inconsistency of his conduct by saying that as the loan was now an accomplished fact and France had got the money, it did not matter who held the position of nominal creditor. Unfortunately for that argument, only part of the loan has yet been paid, and if the premium keeps up or looks as if it would go on rising, I feel sure this intelligent gentleman will not be deterred from paying the next instalment merely by the taunt that he is giving aid to the enemy.

The breaking off of the armistice negotiations has affected among other things the money market, which is decidedly easier again this week. Should the war be prolonged over the winter, as now seems almost certain, there will be no check to the accumulation of capital here, and there will be little encouragement to lay out any on the Continent. The Bank of England is stronger again, the return this week showing an increase in the reserve of notes and the bullion. At the same time there is little chance of any reduction in the rate between this and the end of the year, even should the resources of the establishment increase, for there is always a large amount of merely precautionary demand for money about the close of the quarter and year sufficient to steady the rates of discount, and the anticipation of this will prevent any movement. Of the general course of the market afterwards, it is impossible to speak with any confidence, as everything turns on the prospects of war or peace.

The cotton market has been duller this week, the reaction from hopes of peace having affected it like all other markets. The sales however keep pretty good, and the demand for consumption shows no signs of falling off. Many of the manufacturers are still well under contract and could easily renew their engagements if they chose to make a slight concession in their terms. A good deal of cotton is still diverted from Havre and other Continental ports to Liverpool, but it is somewhat singular that, though commercial affairs in France are now so disturbed by invasion, the sales at Havre are still very considerable. The Customs dues received at that port in October showed a large increase over those of the month before. That however may be explained by an urgent desire on the part of importers to clear their goods and forward them before the cutting of lines of railway rendered further communication impossible, and it may also be accounted for in some degree by the imports of arms, provisions and other goods to supply the military levies hastily made. The largest cotton factories at Rouen, Amiens, and the neighbourhood are still at work, but now that several corps from the German army before Metz have been released for active operations in Normandy and Picardy, we expect every day to hear that the cotton industry is brought to a total stoppage, and that many thousands of men are thrown out of employment. What will then happen it might puzzle the wisest to forecast. The manufacturers may, even after Prussian troops have occupied the towns, be encouraged to go on working, as they have done at Rheims; or they may, from sheer impossibility of procuring supplies of the raw material or of selling their products when finished, elect to allow their factories to go to rack and ruin, and their hands to starve or to be driven in desperation to the ranks of the *Franc-tireurs*. The latter alternative seems to me the most likely, and a more gloomy prospect for the coming winter it would be difficult to imagine.

A good many failures have been reported this week. One of the heaviest in its effects on the trade of a locality is that of Beirley, Webb, and Co., shipbuilders, Dublin, their liabilities being about £150,000. The Dublin people lament this suspension very much, and with some reason, for the firm had founded or at least revived a branch of business which, had it been successful, would have materially added to the prosperity of the Irish capital. It is to be regretted that so praiseworthy an attempt to stimulate native industry of the best kind has failed. Ireland is specially unfortunate in these matters, and indeed no form of manufacturing enterprise seems to flourish in the sister country out of Ulster. Army clothing in Limerick, flax-spinning in Cork, and now shipbuilding in Dublin, have been tried in succession—only to collapse after a brilliant opening. Among the other failures are—N. S. Langee and Co., merchants, Bradford, with liabilities of between £50,000 and £60,000—this firm was brought down by the stoppage of a large New York house, Garrett, Clark and Co.; Haughton and Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool—liabilities £23,000, assets less than £2,000; Brown, Hunter, and Co., general brokers, Liverpool—liabilities about £50,000; Morgan and Jackson, yarn agents, Manchester—liabilities £10,000. Failures are also announced from Valparaiso and Rotterdam. In the latter town a shipowner and shipbroker suspended, but the debts were small. Another failure is that of Clibborn and Co., provision merchants, Liverpool; also that of Jonathan Swallow, Ardwick, Manchester. Reports are circulated this afternoon of the failure of a very large distilling firm in London, and also of a wholesale house in the spirit trade known for the Government contracts it has often made.

I will vary the usual routine contents of my letters by narrating the particulars of a case of Lynch law administered to-day in the City within a few yards of the room in which I am now writing. The son of a stockjobber in Throgmorton Street, a delicate lad of about 15 years of age, was accosted some little time ago by a person, to all outward appearance a gentleman, who made him the most infamous proposals. The boy was shrewd enough to tell his father, who at once planned a scheme for inflicting summary chastisement on the scoundrel. He advised the youth to make an appointment with the "gentleman" for a particular hour under the colonnades of the Royal Exchange, and he then took a few business friends and neighbours into his confidence and invited their aid. I need scarcely say that it was cheerfully granted. Who ever found a Stock Exchange man backward at the most vigorous forms of practical joking or muscular horse-play? At the hour of the appointment the father and his friends collected and presented themselves before the "gentleman," to whom they addressed an invitation, couched in terms not unlike a command, to accompany them. They took him to the boy's father's office locked the door, reproached him with his beastly designs, and then began punishing him. First they beat him with their fists till they were tired, then they resumed operations with two stocks, giving him a few kicks by way of varying the entertainment; then tore up his coat, knocked in his hat, poured a bottle of ink over his head, cut a large piece out of the seat of his trousers, and finally kicked him into the street, where the exposed and half-murdered wretch called a cab and hurried off amid shouts of triumph and derision. The occurrence took place only a few hours ago.

AFFAIRS ON THE PERSIAN COAST.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

CAPTAIN GUTHRIE, commanding Her Majesty's gunboat Hugh Rose, returned from the coast on the 13th, and reported that His Highness Syed Toorkee was at Soor, and there were no indications of any warlike movement by sea.

His Highness Syed Toorkee is, by the latest intelligence, still in Soor.

Sulliman bin Saif has continued his operations in the south, and has plundered a caravan of provisions sent by the Muscat Government for their forts. Ebrahim bin Ghes marched from Semayel against him with a large force on the 21st.

Syed Azan has written to his Henavi chiefs in the south and south-east to express his pleasure at their having left His Highness Syed Toorkee, and has received answers from the chiefs of the Beni-boo-Hussun and the Hijreen tribes, soliciting permission to visit him in Muscat.

Amicable arrangements have been concluded with the Naeem tribe, and Sheik Zaeed has returned to Aboothabee.

The Muscat Government have sold the brig Curlew.

The American barque Glide has arrived from Zanzibar.

American barque Brothers has left for New York.

(Sd.) A. C WAY, Major,
H.B.M.'s Acting Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
H.B.M.'s Pol. Agency and Consulate, Muscat,
November 1870.

Intelligence has been received of the arrival of Syed Azan at Muscat on the 10th November. Also that the tribes, finding Syed Toorkee had no funds, deserted him, and that he had returned to Soor.

Syed Toorkee had left Soor on the 3rd, and would have been heard of in the vicinity of Muscat.

We hear from the British Agent, Arab Coast, that the Wahabee Ameer had written to the Chief of Shargah that he intended attacking Bahrein with the assistance of the Guthur people, and desired him to join and support him at once in the event of the Chief of Aboothabee preparing to assist Bahrein. But in the meantime the Resident has received envoys from Bahrein and Gwetter, and the peace of the coast may be maintained.

It is reported that the brother of the Wahabee Ameer Saood, after leaving Bahrein went to Ojeir on the Wahabee coast, and having been joined by certain powerful tribes marched on Lahsah, which place he had besieged and defeated the defenders in a fight. Ingress or egress was not permitted by the besiegers, who were pressing hard on the place. Reports of Saood's having taken possession of Lahsah have also been received, but these require confirmation. I. Saood be successful, desirable results may be expected for the peace of Bahrein and the Muscat frontier.

Affairs at Bahrein are quiet, and the Deputy of the Guthur Chief has given assurances that they will not disturb the peace of the sea, and will not join the Wahabee Ameer for this purpose or in attempting any breach of the peace at sea by way of Gwetter.

Unpleasant accounts continue to be given by travellers of the great scarcity prevailing in Southern Persia.

It is reported that His Majesty the Shah has reached the Persian frontier *en route* to Kerbella.

No rain has yet fallen on the littoral of the Persian Gulf, and the people are becoming apprehensive of a second year's drought. Large quantities of rice are reported as being imported from India.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, Lieut.-Col.,
H.B.M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf.
British Residency, Bushire, 19th November 1870.

THE SEISTAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE Seistan boundary dispute between Persia and Afghanistan possesses, at present, an exceptional interest for those who are anxious to see Cabul at peace with its neighbours. There cannot, we think, be any doubt that if Yakoob Khan is to gain any advantages it will be from, and in, Seistan. This fine province, *de jure* the possession of the ruler of Cabul, but *de facto* the possession of the Shah, has long been a bone of contention, and more than once has brought the two powers to the brink of war. At present it is occupied by a strong Persian contingent, and within two days' march of its frontier is encamped the Candahar force of the Ameer. On either side of it runs the troublesome border land, where cattle-lifting and raids constitute he principal business of life, and from which, at any time, an ill wind may blow a spark of disturbance into the regular troops of either neighbour. We have not heard whether Yakoob Khan is making for Seistan, but, as he is not wanting in intelligence, it is more than likely that he will recognise the fact that in that direction alone can he hope to make any progress. The Commission deputed by the Government to settle the tprovince are, as we have said before, Colonel Goldsmid and Major Smith, both of them officers capable, if the contending parties are amenable to reason, of concluding a satisfactory arrangement. But we learn from a contemporary, that the Afghan Commissioner has not yet appeared, although the Persian representative has joined the party, and operations have begun. This delay is an inexplicable as it is impolitic.—*Pioneer.*

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE inhabitants of Shur-i-Subz, a short while ago, took to pillaging the districts in the possession of the Russians, and even succeeded in entrapping a small party of Cossacks in an ambuscade in which a few lives were lost. To put a stop to this state of things, General Kaufmann desired General Abramow to conduct a rapid punitory expedition into the offending territory. Accordingly, early in August, two diminutive flying columns issued from Samarcand, took the principal town, Kitab, on the 14th, by assault, losing 18 killed and 100 wounded in the assault, procured the surrender of another important town without striking a blow, and having reduced the country to subjection, made it over to the Bokariot troops who followed the expedition.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

A HINDOO GYMNASIUM.—A movement has been set on foot by some members of the Hindoo community to open a gymnasium for their own community on the principle of the Parsee Gymnasium.

A CONVICT ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—A day or two ago Hassun Peerbhoy, a convict, escaped from the House of Correction. He has not yet been arrested.

DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A public meeting on behalf of the Building and Endowment fund will be held in the Town Hall at 5 P.M. to-day. The meeting will be addressed by the Bishop of Calcutta.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—On Saturday in the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, James Baker, a seaman of the s. s. Brazilian, was charged with refusal of duty, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday the back portion of the third storey of a house in Chimna Bateher Street gave way. Two native lads were buried under the debris, but by the timely assistance of a European gentleman they were extricated, and were immediately sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—In the High Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Green disposed of a summary suit brought by Rustomjee Dorabjee Amrooleewalla against Manockjee Dossabhoy Mama. Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear. Decree was given for the amount claimed—Rs. 4,476, with costs.

CURRENCY NOTES FOUND.—On Friday Ryhintoola Chuga, a bheestie, found on the Bhendy Bazaar Road two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. As he was picking them up, a policeman went up and took them from him. From enquiries made by the police it was ascertained that the notes belonged to one Runchordas Atmaram, to whom they were made over.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M. S. Forte at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppé.
Selection	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Fairy Visions	Coote.
Selection	Contrabandista	Sullivan.
Quadrille	Edinburgh	D'Albert.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertie.

THE AMATEURS OF H. M. S. FORTE.—We gladly call the attention of our readers to the entertainment to be given this evening at Grant Road Theatre in aid of the funds of the Bombay Sailors' Home, and trust that the laudable object in view—to say nothing of the attractiveness of the programme and the ability of the performers—may meet with that amount of support which Bombayites know so well how to lend when their charitable feelings are appealed to. The principal pieces to be rendered are "Luke the Labourer" and "The Mischievous Nigger," as well as dancing and singing, comic and otherwise.

PARSEE OPERA, &c.—To a very crowded and fashionable audience, and under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apyakhtyar gave his third representation, including a variety of novelties, at the Theatre Royal, Grant Road, on Saturday evening last. Some of the new songs were well rendered and sung by the whole company with considerable effect; while others, we regret to say, were not executed in good style. This we are inclined to attribute to the inexperience of those who take subordinate parts in the performance. In the operatic portion we noticed still further improvements. A good beginning has been made towards the cultivation of that refined art, and we regret to notice in one of the vernacular papers an attempt to damp the spirits of this talented native musician in his praiseworthy efforts. The reception of Roostum, his marriage with Tehemena, his encounter with Sorab, the dying and touching words of the latter when slain by his own father, were all done in a finished style. We do not remember ever having seen Parsee youths executing English dances; so we were agreeably surprised when we found it done on this occasion. The cocoanut dance in Ethiopian character is always well received by a native audience. Mr. Sukkaram Tatya gave an amusing representation of the kind of singing generally enjoyed by the Purvoes of Bombay. The evil effects of intoxicating drinks were sung by Mr Nusserwanjee, and illustrated by "awful examples" of drunken sailors, reeling Parsees, and emaciated opium-eating Hindus. An efficient band was in attendance. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, sons, and suite sat out the entire performance.

THE "WOLVERENE" TO JOIN THE INDIAN FLEET.—As there are several supernumerary officers and others waiting for a passage by one of Her Majesty's ships to join the flagship in the East Indies, we are enabled to state that the corvette Wolverene, Captain Wratislaw, fitting at Sheerness, will shortly proceed, via the Suez Canal, to join Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and not, as has been stated, to North America and West Indies.—*Overland Mail*, Nov. 11.

PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. TIMSHA, 907 tons, Captain T. S. Hogg, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and child, Mrs. Berkley and child, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. and Miss Ryves, Miss Herd, Captain and Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Cook and child, Mrs. Stobart and three children, two Miss Oliver, Mr. Watson, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. Symonds, Mr. Murray, Rev. P. Doyle, and two Master Frenches.

DEPARTURE OF THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mails. This was the first week of the new arrangement for departing at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but the Baroda sailed all right, sharp to time. She carries the following passengers in addition to those whose names we gave on Saturday:—

For Southampton—Mr G D Blake, Major Bradish, Mrs Basden, Captain T H Scott, Captain and Mrs Hoskin, Mr Llewhellin, Mr W H Whitty, Mr Ramsden, and Mr J Henderson.

For Suez—Lord Llscelles, Mr J C Glover, and Mr Russell Aitken.

For Aden—Mr E A Emmerton.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—4TH DEC. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Dec., 3-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd Dec., 12-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 11 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

America via Russia, 3rd Dec., 8-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd to 9 P.M. of the 4th Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 13	0 2
,,	Calcutta	5 3	0 52
,,	Galle	7 0	6 19

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP DON QUIXOTE, 1,175 tons, Captain W. F. Nelson, arrived on Saturday last from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

THE BARQUE NEW MARGARET, 370 tons, Captain G. M. Wight, arrived on Saturday last from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

THE SHIP J. P. SMITH, 772 tons, Captain H. Hutchinson, arrived on Saturday last from Rangoon with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE S. S. MALTA, Captain J. Baker, arrived on Saturday last from Sydney with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Smith, Mr. Jayleur, and Mr. Breston.

THE P. and O. Co's. s s. Deccan, Captain D. Renoldson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers—From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and two children. And one deck passenger.

THE S. S. MARTABAN, Captain C. Horsman, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Lamas, Mr. Emerton, Rev. J. Lessman, Mr. R. Chandoomull, Mr. M. Nanjee, thirty grooms with horses, and sixty-four deck passengers.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd Dec., 10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd Dec., 8-35 P.M.; America via Russia, 3rd Dec., 8-45 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

WE see from the weather report of the Nassick Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th November that the fall of rain was generally favourable throughout the collectorate. Sowing operations of rubbee crops were still in progress in some of the talookas. The khureef crops (save the cotton crops) were reported to be promising. The state of public health was generally good. Cattle disease prevailed in parts of the talooka of Dindaree and Petta Abhona. In the talookas of Nardgaum, Niphar, Peint, Baglane and in Petta Abhona cold-fever was prevalent. Two cases of cholera were reported in the Egntpoora talooka.

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Abdoola Shaik Cassum was charged with assaulting T. Sugden, and was fined five rupees.

TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shaik Hussen Shaik Abdoola was charged with trespassing in the house of Sooltan Damood, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A FEROCIOUS HAWK.—An American seaman, called Black Hawk, from the s.s. Brazilian, was on Friday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, with committing assault on the person of John Wall, also a seaman, on the 8th November, at Port Said. It appears that the complainant and prisoner had some words, when the latter took out a knife and stabbed the former, thereby inflicting a wound. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

SEVERAL months ago the committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, in consideration of the present small staff of teachers, resolved to send home for additional aid, and we are now gratified to learn that a second master and mistress have been selected in Scotland. The teachers appointed are Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, and they are expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of January. Mr. Lumsden was for some time classical and mathematical assistant to the rector of Montrose Academy, and was afterwards appointed master of the Free Church School at Liberton, near Edinburgh. For the past year or so, since the second school was opened, which has proved so great a success, at Byculla, the strain upon the energies of the present staff must have been great; and we are glad to know that in the course of a few weeks each of the schools will have to itself a first-class master and mistress, besides the necessary assistants.

A PLEADER IN A PLIGHT.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Shavakaha Sorabjee Davur, a vakeel of the High Court and pleader of the Small Cause and Police Courts, laid an information against a "candidate clerk" of his named Lukhmeeram Morarjee, charging him with criminal breach of trust, forgery, and cheating. He said—I am a vakeel of the High Court and pleader of the Small Cause and Police Courts. One Lukhmeeram Morarjee was a candidate clerk in my office. On the 7th November last, I entrusted him with Rs. 100 to be paid into the office of the clerk of the Small Cause Court for fees for the institution of two suits for my client, one for Rs. 300 and the other for Rs. 1,000. He did not bring to me the Court's receipts immediately, but informed me that they were being prepared. Two or three days after I entrusted him with a currency note for Rs. 100 for the institution of another suit for Rs. 1,000. This last mentioned suit was between the same parties, but on different accounts. Lukhmeeram Morarjee subsequently informed me that he had instituted all the three suits and had paid the Court's fees for them all. Two or three days afterwards he brought to me three documents, saying that they were Court's receipts. The receipts for the two cases for Rs, 1,000 were numbered 24,465 and 24,466 respectively. Of these two, the latter purported to be a true copy of an original. I asked my clerk the reason of it, and he informed me that he had lost the original receipt and had obtained a copy of it. The cases were to be heard on the 2nd inst., but as summonses could not be served, an application was to be made to extend the time in both cases. Upon examining the board that day I found that there was only suit No. 24,465 on the board. I made enquiries of the judge's clerk, but could get no satisfactory explanation. In the meantime Lukhmeeram came to me and I asked him to make enquiry. He did not personally come back to me, but sent me a note in Gujerathi, saying it was the mistake of the clerk, and the latter cause was the same as No. 24,465. On further enquiries I have come to learn that he did not pay the institution fee for the suit for Rs. 1,000, and had misappropriated Rs. 71-13-0. He had also altered the number of the true copy into 24,465. I charge Lukhmeeram Morarjee with criminal breach of trust, forgery, and cheating, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE LAST CASE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, after the jury had been called for the trial of the only remaining case on the calendar at the criminal sessions,

The Chief Justice dismissed the rest of the jurors and thanked them for the regularity of their attendance and the very intelligent and satisfactory manner in which they had performed their duties during these Sessions. (On Friday night his Lordship, in dismissing the jury which had been locked up during the previous evening, paid a similar compliment to the jurors, and the foreman remarked that they and the judge had now been so long acquainted that parting naturally caused them a pang.)

On Saturday morning Mr. Starling rose to make an application in the Juma Musjid case when

Mr. Anstey, who appeared for the defence of a prisoner then in charge of the jury, said that from what he had heard in the charges it was possible that the jury would be consigned to captivity, and so he would request on behalf of the jury that his learned friend's application should be postponed till the rising of the Court.

The Judge—In order that your learned friend may appear at midnight? (Laughter.) Is it a short application?

Mr. Starling—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Anstey—It is opposed by me.

The Judge—Then it is not likely to be a short application. (A laugh.)

Mr. Anstey—I make a protest against hearing it now.

The Judge—I think, Mr. Starling, that it would be better, fairer to the jury, to go on at once with this case, and I will not adjourn the Sessions finally till the next day I sit here, and then I will hear your application.

The case before the jury was then proceeded with, the Advocate General remarking in his opening speech that he hoped the jury would not be detained till midnight nor obliged to spend the following day in an honourable captivity, and that in order to contribute as little as possible to their detention he would make his remarks as brief as the circumstances would permit.

The prisoners were named Jusraz Currumchund and Cassidas Jaikissondass and the charges against them were those of forging a valuable document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. They were special bailiffs receiving a commission for the collection of calls of the National Financial of India, and the prosecution alleged that they had fabricated an agreement paper in order to show that the prosecutor had been dealing in shares of the company some some years and got a man to swear a false affidavit stating that prosecutor could write—with the view of getting the High Court to find the prosecutor liable for the calls. The prosecutor had been arrested by the bailiffs but said that though his name was Kuttao Munjee, that on the list of contributories, he never was a shareholder of the company.

The prosecution was conducted by the Advocate General, and Mr. Anstey appeared for the prisoner Jusraz, the other being undefended. The trial lasted from morning tuntil a quarter to nine. The jury then retired but at half past ten assured the judge there was no possibility of their agreeing; and then the judge said he could not take their verdict on a Sunday, and considering the climate and danger there might be in locking them up until Monday he would take upon himself the responsibility of discharging them without a verdict at these Sessions, and bail of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties for Rs. 500 each from each prisoner will be accepted.

The Sessions were then adjourned until Thursday next when the motion in the Juma Musjid case will be heard.

The jury will not be again required.

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" IN CALCUTTA.

DOUBTLESS it will be welcome intelligence for the good and respectable people of Calcutta that Mr. Hogg, the Commissioner of Police, has undertaken the moral purification of the main roads and chief thoroughfares of the town, by the "segregation of the social evil," which hitherto has so largely infested them to the scandal of the public. The nuisance is to be forthwith suppressed in the following streets:—Wellesley Street, Jaun Bazaar Street, Dhurrumtollah Street, Royd Street, Elliot Road, Park Street, and all streets south of Park Street, Free School Street, Bentinck Street, Wellington Street, Bow Bazaar Street, and South Colinga Street. The list of prohibited streets might, we think, be increased by a few desirable additions to it, such as Kyd Street, Sudder Street, Lindsay Street, &c. While Mr. Hogg has his attention turned to the subject, we would strongly impress upon him the urgent necessity of entirely "segregating" the Executive police from the operation of Act XIV.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

A MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Madras High Court on Nov. 29, before Mr. Justice Kernan, Mrs. Margaret Atkinson sued for a judicial separation from her husband, Mr. Arthur J. Atkinson, on the ground of ill-treatment. Mr. O'Sullivan, instructed by Mr. Gordon, appeared for the petitioner; and Messrs. Miller and Johnstone, instructed by Messrs. Grant and Champion, for the respondent.

Mrs. Atkinson said she was married to the respondent in Ireland on the 18th January 1861, and resided about Dublin with her husband for eight years. She came to Madras in June last year. She has three children: Edward, nine years old; Arthur, seven years old; and Henry, five years old. On arriving at Madras she lived with her husband at his father's house, Mr. Edward Samuel Atkinson, who was then alive; he died in January or February last. After her arrival at Madras, her husband treated her cruelly. He used to beat her and choke her, and put his hands on her neck and press her against the wall. The first act of cruelty was when her eldest child was sick. Her husband and his sister Margaret were making a noise in the room adjoining that in which the sick child was lying. When her husband came into the room she told him not to make a noise, and said that it would be better for her and her child to go into a hospital. Upon this he dragged her out of the bed and pulling her along the floor took her into the bath-room. He twisted her wrists, and she screamed out for his brother Alick, who was in the next room, to prevent her husband ill-treating her. Her husband lifted her up and put her upon the sofa and stuffed his handkerchief into her mouth to prevent her crying out. He kept her about ten minutes on the sofa. These circumstances took place in the month in which she landed, and her boy had dysentery at the time. She heard her husband then ask his father for a carriage to take her and her child to the hospital. His father allowed the carriage to be used. Her husband put her and her two youngest children and her niece into the carriage, and drove round the island and then came back to the house. On arriving at the house, her husband took the three children out, but left her in the carriage, and told her to remain there. Her husband spoke to his brother Henry, and they both got into the carriage with her and drove outside to make enquiry about a house near the place for her. They did not succeed in getting the house, and drove back past their father's, when Henry Atkinson said that she would not be allowed to enter his father's house again, that she would be taken to an hotel, and that even if it cost him £50 a night he would pay it to keep her out of his father's house. She said she would not go anywhere without her children, to which Henry Atkinson replied that she must. After this Charlie Atkinson, her husband's brother, came up to the door of the carriage and told his two brothers to let her in for that night. They did so, and it was then seven o'clock in the evening. Next morning, being Sunday, she wished to go to church with her husband, but he was not willing to take her, saying that he must ask his mamma first whether he might take her, and on his consulting his mother she said, "Don't go to church, Arthur, don't give in to her; if you don't rule her, I'll rule her for you." That Sunday evening about five o'clock they removed to a house next door. She had not been aware that another house had been taken until three or four old chairs, an old table, and a cot were being taken to be put into it. This was about the end of July. She was constantly abused when she was in her husband's mother's house. One day, while she was with her children, her husband came in with his sister Margaret leaning on his arm, and his sister asked him how he knew those three children were his, to which he merely replied, "O! young lady!" Her mother-in-law was constantly coming into the room and saying that she was mad and ought to be sent to a mad-house, and that she had had her son long enough and could not have him any more. Her mother-in-law further said that she ought to go back to Ireland. About the end of July one night she and her husband were sleeping on two separate cots, and their youngest child was between them. About the middle of the night she got up to take up her child, as she was in the habit of doing, when the child screamed and said, "Mamma, who is that beside papa?" Upon this she looked and saw her husband's sister Margaret beside him in her night dress. She spoke to her husband about his conduct, and threatened to let his father know about it. He shook the child violently for screaming, and his sister Margaret went out. The petitioner went towards the door, when her husband caught her by the hair and pushed her back against a chest of drawers. Her mother-in-law then came into the room and said, "Arthur, your wife is a mad woman, tie her up till the morning, and send her to a mad-house." That same night there was a knife on the table which she had used on the previous evening, and her husband said, "Mamma, take that knife away, she's mad." She attempted to tell her mother-in-law about her daughter, but she was prevented by her husband putting his hand on her mouth. About the end of July one night, Margaret, her husband's sister, came to his room and told him that his brother Henry wanted him to come and study with him, and her husband went. About two o'clock, thinking it would not do her husband good to keep up studying so late, she went to look for him to get him to go to sleep. She found no light in her brother-in-law's room, and his sister's room was also dark. While returning to her room she heard the sound of a step in the hall, and, on stopping to listen, heard the voices of two persons. She looked in and saw her husband with his sister Margaret sitting on his lap, and they were both undressed. She spoke to her husband, telling him that his conduct was improper. She also spoke to Margaret, telling her that she was to recollect that her (the petitioner's) husband was her (Margaret's) brother. To this Margaret said she wished he wasn't. After this, one day Charlie, her brother-in-law, came to the petitioner and asked her—"Will you have a divorce; you seem to be giving your husband a great deal of trouble." She replied that there was no cause for a divorce, and that what her sister-in-law had been doing had been done to annoy her. Her husband, who was present at this time also, said there was no cause for a divorce. Her mother-in-law after this kept constantly telling her that she ought to go back to Ireland without her children. When she was leaving her mother-in-law's house for the other house, her eldest child was bad with dysentery, and Mr. Albert Kennedy, her husband's brother-in-law, treated the child. As the child was not getting any better, she wished to have another doctor. The child was one day taken away from the house without her knowledge, and when she went to her mother-in-law's house to look for her child, she saw her brothers-in-law, Charlie, Edward, and Henry. She asked for her child, and said that she wished to take the boy to another doctor. They said that the child was not in the house, and that she had wished to kill her son by neglecting to give him the medicines which had been ordered for him. Her brother-in-law Henry put his hand upon her neck and pushed her from him, throwing her on the ground. She was insensible for some time, and knew nothing till she found herself covered with water and a policeman standing beside her, and when she was coming round one of her brothers-in-law kicked her on her side—she could not tell which. The policeman assisted her home. A nurse, Mrs. Stoddard, came to the house shortly afterwards saying that she had been sent by Mr. Kennedy to take care of the petitioner who was said to be mad. She told her husband what had occurred, and he said that he supposed she had deserved what she had got, as she had no business to go to his mother's house. When she spoke to her husband about the nurse, he said that she had been sent, as the petitioner was in the family way. The nurse was sent away, though the petitioner, who was very ill, wished her to remain, and afterwards she had a miscarriage. Her husband seldom slept in his own house, and when she spoke to him about the child who was taken away, he said that his sister Mrs. Kennedy had no child, and that he had given him to her. She said she could not give up any of her children, to which her husband replied that he would take all her children away from her. After a fortnight Mr. Kennedy brought back her child. Her husband was in the habit of leaving home at night at nine o'clock, and not returning again; and on one occasion she went to the gate with a servant, Georgiana Power, and sent her to her mother-in-law's house to see if her husband was there. She remained at the gate, and it was about two o'clock when she saw her husband with his brother Charlie coming in a different direction from his mother's house. She asked her husband where he had been to. Charlie then said, "Take her in and lick the life out of her; don't let her cross-question you in that manner." When she asked her husband where he had been to, he said, "Where do you think I was?" Her husband had told her that he had mistresses, and she said she supposed he had been to them. She was removed to another house, as her husband thought that the house she was in was too close to his mother's. When in this house, on one occasion her husband pressed his knuckles against her cheeks and said he would break her head if she spoke against his mother. He did this because she said that she would not let his mother interfere with the cleaning of her house. He took away his c

in what manner did I receive your advice, and do you consider that I took leave of you in any spirit of insubordination, or with a determination to do any duty, and to allow nothing that Colonel Kennedy might say or do to me on my return to Bellary, to ruffle my temper ?

A—After shaking hands with me Ensign Gilbert mounted his horse, and when he was about to gallop off he turned round and said in the most cheering way possible—" All right. I will take care of myself and I shan't, or I am not going to lose my temper on parade." The impression left on my mind was that he knew what he had to expect on his returning to the regiment, but that nothing done or said to him by Colonel Kennedy would make him lose his temper.

Q—When did you take up command of the depot at Ramaudroog, and did you find me doing duty there, although I was on sick leave at the time ?

A—I took command on the 9th or 10th of June last. Ensign Gilbert was doing duty there at the time ; he had been on sick leave, but whether it had expired or not on my arrival I am not certain.

Q—Soon after you arrived to take command of the depot at Ramandroog, was I ordered to rejoin the droog refuse to allow me to return to the plains, and on his certificate did I obtain two months extension of sick leave ?

A—Yes ; to both parts of the question.

Q—Were you in the orderly room when Colonel Kennedy rebuked me for some trifling mistake, and do you remember his asking you why you did not make me obey orders ?

A—I was in the orderly room on one occasion when Colonel Kennedy was rebuking Ensign Gilbert for some trivial thing, and Colonel Kennedy asked why I did not make Ensign Gilbert obey my orders. I replied I have never given Ensign Gilbert any order which he has not obeyed.

Q—Have you ever heard Colonel Kennedy use harsh language towards me while on parade ?

A—I have frequently heard Colonel Kennedy use harsh and provoking language on parade to Ensign Gilbert.

Q—Were you surprised at the catastrophe which occurred on the 19th September 1870 ?

The Court cleared for about fifteen minutes to consider whether the above question should be put. The Court was opened, and decided that it should not be admitted.

Q—From what you have seen of Col. Kennedy's treatment of me, are you surprised that I lost my temper on parade ?

A No.

The prisoner having no further questions to put to the witness he was re-sscd-examined by the prosecutor :—

Q—Be good enough to say what date it was that I expressed my intention of removing Ensign Gilbert from your company, and do you remember under whose command it was I then placed him ?

A—I cannot recollect the date, but to the best of my recollection the last time he spoke to me on the subject was immediately after the head-quarter wing arrived at Bellary, which was on the 25th November 1868. Col. Kennedy then transferred him to Captain Hatchell's command, to the best of my belief.

Q—Did Ensign Gilbert, when taking leave of you, mention in what manner he knew I was displeased at his getting two months extension of leave of absence ?

A—On coming down the ghaut he mentioned the fact of his having received private letters from Bellary, and which letters I had myself seen, to the effect that Colonel Kennedy was in an awful rage at his getting an extension of leave. None of these letters were from Colonel Kennedy.

The prisoner here wished to re-examine the witness, and the following question was put :—

Q—How long have you been in the army ? are you senior or junior to Captain Hatchell ?

A—I have been nearly sixteen years in the army. I am senior to Captain Hatchell.

EXAMINED BY THE COURT.

Q—Describe the harsh and provoking language you say Colonel Kennedy used to the prisoner ?

A—As far as language is concerned Col. Kenned uses less coarse language than any commanding officer I served under, I think. His manner is very irritating, very aggravating, and at times intensely provoking and offensive. It is impossible to describe it in words.

The Court adjourned for half an hour.

When the Court re-assembled the whole of the evidence given by Capt. Ashburnham was read over, the prosecutor and prisoner having no further questions to put to him.

THIRTEENTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Col. P. B. Roe having been duly sworn was examined by the prisoner :—

Q—Have you been in command of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles ; during what period and how long was I under your command ?

A—I commanded the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles from Feb. 1862 to March 1867, and again from November 1868 to November 1869 ; during the latter year Ensign Gilbert served under my command.

Q—State your opinion of me as an officer and a gentleman.

A—I always considered Ensign Gilbert one of the most intelligent and zealous officers in the battalion. I never found him acting in an ungentlemanly manner, and never found fault with him on any subject.

Q—When you quitted the battalion on becoming Adjutant General, was I fit to command a company, and have I frequently commanded a company on parade under your orders ?

A—I considered that Ensign Gilbert was perfectly capable of commanding a company ; he has frequently been in command of a company on parade under my command and did so to my entire satisfaction.

Q—Have I passed for my promotion as Lieutenant ?

A—Yes.

Q—From your knowledge of my character would you believe me capable of insubordination ?

A—Certainly not.

Q—Have you ever found it necessary to place a sergeant in command of a company on parade in consequence of the incompetency of the officer commanding it ?

A—Never.

Q Is it according to the custom of the service when an officer is placed under arrest to put an escort over him, when he does not refuse to go quietly to his quarters ?

A—I consider it contrary to the regulations of the service.

FOURTEENTH WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Surgeon A. G. Young, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, having been duly sworn, was examined by the prisoner :—

Q—Can you state the circumstances under which I was sent on sick leave to Ramandroog last April, and state the immediate cause of my sickness ?

A—At Bellary, in March, Ensign Gilbert had a bad attack of fever with congestion of the brain and great prostration. He was sent to the Convalescent Depot at Ramandroog on two months' medical certificate as early in April as he could be moved with safety. His illness was brought on by exposure to a hot morning sun during an unusually long drill parade of the battalion at which he was present.

Q—Had I suffered from a similar attack before, and when ?

A—At Madras, in November 1867, he had a longer and more severe attack of fever, and at Bellary, in July 1869, he had another attack of shorter duration.

Q—Are you aware that shortly after my departure for Ramandroog upon emergent sick certificate as aforesaid, Colonel Kennedy despatched an order to me directing me to report myself to the commandant to do duty with the depot ?

A—Ensign Gilbert showed me an official memorandum to that effect on the morning he received it, signed, by order, by the acting Adjutant of the battalion. Ensign Gilbert had then been about three weeks on sick leave.

Q—Is that a usual course of proceeding towards an officer on sick certificate ?

A—Certainly not, until the sick officer has been reported fit for duty by competent medical authority.

Q—Had I been reported fit for duty ?

A—To the best of my belief, no.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor :—

Q—What special reason have you for believing that Ensign Gilbert's attack of fever in March 1870 was caused by any particular parade ?

A—Because on that particular morning the battalion was kept out unusually late, and Ensign Gilbert was taken ill immediately afterwards.

Q—Be good enough to say what was the immediate cause of Ensign Gilbert's serious attack of fever at Madras in November 1867 ?

A—Exposure to the heat while at recruit drill immediately after arriving in the country.

The Court at rose 4 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH DAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

The Court assembled at 11 o'clock. The Deputy Judge Advocate General, President and Members, with the exception of Captain Keith, were present. The prosecutor and prisoner being called into Court at about 20 minutes to 12, the cross-examination of Surgeon A. G. Young by the prosecutor was continued on his former oath.

Q—You stated to the Court that you attribute the serious illness of Ensign Gilbert in November 1867, when at Madras, to his exposure to heat immediately after arriving in the country. Are you aware that on the day he became so ill, he had ridden to Government battalion at Bellary, and was Lieutenant Smith sent up to Ramandroog to relieve me as doing duty officer.

A—Yes.

Q—Meanwhile did the medical officer at Raman-House to luncheon and had driven back again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the sole protection to his head being an ordinary black hat such as is worn in England ?

A—I recollect hearing of the circumstance alluded to in the latter part of the question, but I do not attribute his illness to one but to a series of exposures, such as I have already stated.

Q—To what cause do you attribute Ensign Gilbert's illness at Bellary in July 1869 ?

A—To no particular direct cause, but as he had previously suffered from fever he was liable to recurring attacks on slight exposure.

Q—Have you no reason to believe that at about the time of Ensign Gilbert's fever and prostration in March 1870 he had been in the habit of unduly exposing himself to heat and fatigue by going to and from on a bicycle to the Racket Court at a distance of about a mile and a half from his quarters, and have you never observed him on his return apparently greatly fatigued by his exertions ?

A—No, to both parts of the question.

RE-EXAMINED BY THE PRISONER.

Q—Have you frequently written to Colonel Kennedy to call his attention to the extreme duration of his parade, and the dangerous consequences likely to arise from thus unduly exposing the officers and men of the battalion to the sun ?

A—Not frequently, but I have written pointing out that the long duration of parade has been likely to effect the health of the men.

EXAMINED BY THE COURT.

Q—Was the prisoner's health perfectly re-established on his returning from Ramandroog in August 1870 ?

A—It was.

Q—Have any others besides the prisoner suffered from being kept out at drill unusually late ?

A—Yes, several other officers have complained to me of the result of such exposure, and men have also been admitted into hospital for treatment.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General having ascertained that the Court, prisoner, and prosecutor had no further questions to put to the witness, read out the whole of the evidence he had given, and the witness was allowed to withdraw.

The Court was cleared for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of recalling one particular witness at the request of the prosecutor. The Court was opened, and decided that this should not be allowed.

The prisoner asked one day for the preparation of his defence, which was allowed.

The Court adjourned at a quarter after one, and will re-assemble at eleven o'clock on Friday morning. —*Madras Times*, Dec. 1.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Nov. 11.)

ALL prospects of an armistice are gone. M. Thiers has returned to Tours, negotiations having been abruptly broken off on the refusal of Count Bismarck to agree to the revictualling of Paris.

Paris has declared its confidence in the Government of National Defence by a vote taken on November 3. The Ayes number 557,976 ; the Noes, 62,638.

General Trochu repeats his confidence in the Republic, and M. Jules Favre states that the Government swears never to yield an inch of territory. He has issued another Circular.

The bombardment of Paris appears to be imminent.

Verdun and Neu Breisach have capitulated. According to unofficial rumours from Tours, Orleans has been reoccupied by the French.

M. Flourens was the leader in the attempted revolution in Paris on October 31. M. Rochefort has resigned ; M. Felix Pyat and others are under arrest for opposition to the Government.

The presence of a strong peace party in France is now recognised.

The Empress Eugenie has returned to Chislehurst.

Two balloons from Paris have been captured by the Germans ; hawks are employed to destroy the carrier pigeons sent to and from the capital.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, and Lord Hatherley, spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9.

Earl Granville referred at the Guildhall banquet to the receipt of satisfactory news of the absence of danger in North China.

It is rumoured that the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are to visit Ireland after their marriage, and that the Marquis will be offered the Viceroyalty.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has written a warm acknowledgment of the liberality and impartiality of the British public in subscribing funds for the sick and wounded.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held this week.

Much interest is taken in the election of the Metropolitan School Boards under the new Act. Among the candidates are Lord Lawrence and Mr. Eastwick, M.P.

The Inland Steam Navigation Company's suit has been adjourned by the Vice-Chancellor, that the Duke of Argyll may be informed of the facts.

Lady Mayo will leave Brindisi for Bombay on November 21 by the steamer Arabia *via* the Suez Canal.

The editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph* has been fined £50 for the libel upon the Earl and Countess of Sefton.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are :—Major-Gen. Sir G. M. Sherer, K.C.S.I., late Bengal Army ; Major-Gen. G. Logan, Madras Retired ; Col. F. Clinton, late Grenadier Guards ; Sir W. Curtis, Bart. ; and Mr. M. C. Morrison, late H.M.'s Consul at Chefoo.

THE MONARCH.

THE London papers have been authorised to make public the results of the recent experiment made for ascertaining the precise position of the centre of gravity of the Monarch, and of the calculations based thereon for measuring the exact amount of her righting force at every angle of inclination.

As these results would have no public interest except in a comparative form, the particulars given are confined to those which have been already made public in the recent inquiry into the loss of the Captain, in order that the comparative stability of the two ships at their deep-load draught of water may be seen.

The results are such as must reassure any persons who inferred from certain points of similarity in the two ships that the Monarch was not as sea-worthy as has been hitherto supposed.

	Monarch.	Captain.
Angle at which the edge of the deck is immersed	28deg. ...	14deg.
Amount of righting force in the above position in foot tons	12,542 ...	5,700
Angle of maximum stability	47deg. ...	21deg.
Maximum amount of righting force in foot tons	16,615 ...	7,100
Angle at which the righting force becomes zero	69½deg. ...	54½deg.
Reserve of dynamical stability at an angle of heel of 14deg. in foot tons	6,500 ...	410

The best measure of the comparative power of the two ships to resist upsetting, after a given angle of inclination is reached, is to be found in the dynamical stability. This is seen to be at an angle of permanent heel of 14 deg.—nearly 16 times as great in the Monarch as it was in the Captain. In other words, if both ships were inclined under sail at the angle which immersed the edge of the Captain's deck, the reserve of energy to prevent upsetting by a squall would be in the two ships in the proportion of 16 to 1.

THE PROVINCES VERSUS THE CAPITAL.

IN the great towns of France, especially in those of the north, there are thousands of workmen out of employment, and living upon charity ; and there are tens of thousands who are working only half time, and will, a month or so hence, not be able to earn even those diminished wages. Trade of all kinds is at a stand-still. The shopkeepers make little or nothing, for no one buys what he can by any means manage to do without. The consequence is that the measures and policy of the Government are being severely criticised by the classes who have anything to lose as they have not been until now, and the ascendancy of the population of Paris is keenly resented. Our correspondent at Blois collected the sentiment of the peasants of that neighbourhood last Saturday, which was market-day in that ancient city. Interpreting the Paris vote of the previous Thursday as meaning war, they said—" Yes, but at Paris they have walls to protect them from the Prussians, whereas we are in the open country, and they come and take all we have." This sentiment is appearing in one form or other in all those parts of France which have been visited or threatened by the war, and in some others. The Mobile Guards in Paris begin to resent the pretensions of the Parisians to decide on peace or war. Our Besieged Resident reports a conversation held with the men of one of those regiments, who being asked how they had voted replied, " For peace," adding, " If the National Government wish to continue the war they must come out here and fight themselves." Many battalions have issued addresses to the Parisians saying that the provinces must have a vote in all decisions as to the future destinies of France. Similarly the Paris correspondent of an evening contemporary writes that " the Moblots are discontented, because in many instances they feel that they have been withdrawn from their provinces, which are invaded by the Prussians, to protect Paris, whose inhabitants take matters in a free and easy fashion, assigning all the hard blows to their provincial brethren. I am told that some battalions of the Mobile have gone so far as to declare that they do not intend to fight any more for the capital, and that if Paris desires to be saved she must save herself."—*Daily News*, Nov. 11.

BALLOON-HUNTS.

The Landwehr employed in the investment of Verdun enjoyed a new and exciting sport during the continuance of a strong south-westerly gale which blew on the 25th Oct and two days following, and carried two balloons from Paris in that direction, in each of which the gas was escaping. The first perceived was on the afternoon of the 25th, and came so close to a part of the investing lines as to be within easy rifle rage, until the voyagers suddenly bethought themselves of the last desperate expedient of throwing their freight overboard, and, by discharging in succession seven large packets of letters and papers, rose steadily out of the reach of danger and passed onwards towards Luxemburg. Among the contents of the captured journals was found Ducrot's report of the Versailles sortie of the 21st, admitting the loss of 483 officers and men, and of the two 4-pounders captured by the Prussian skirmishers. There were also long despatches from the War Office of Paris to that of Tours. On the 27th the same scene was repeated, only that this time the aëronauts were not so fortunate. Bundle after bundle was thrown down from a balloon which came towards the German lines, flying very low, and which continued to descend so rapidly that the passengers in it found their hopes of getting out of range vain and descended voluntarily by means of ropes, after which the balloon again rose and went on. They proved to be one man in a sort of uniform, who said he belonged to a corps of aëronauts, and refused to give any information further, and two others, one of whom stated he was an Englishman, and who both claimed to be simple civilians bent on escaping from the beleaguered capital. These said they had paid £120 each for their passage, and were ready to afford such information as they had. They declared they had come from Paris in three hours and a quarter, or at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour. They gave a bad report of the markets of Paris, especially of the meat supplies, the prices of which were rising daily. They had newspapers with them, of the day's date, printed, however, probably the night before. A fourth person was with them, but he had refused to descend into captivity, and the lightened balloon had carried him up and onward again. The accounts we follow leave the captives about to be brought before General Clayl, who, it is to be hoped, has released the bold travellers ere this.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MR. HOFFMAN, Democrat, has been re-elected Governor in New York, by about 30,000 majority. The Democratic majority in New York city is 49,405. No disturbances occurred. Massachusetts has elected Claflin, Republican, governor, by about 25,000 majority. The Republicans have carried Illinois by 30,000, and also carried Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and Minnesota. The Democrats have carried Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It is stated that there are large Democratic gains on the aggregate vote in all the States excepting New Jersey and Louisiana. Roberts, formerly chief of one of the Fenian factions, is among the Congressmen elected in New York.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE has been formed in Islington to suppress the rowdyism which has for a long time disgraced the neighbourhood on Sunday evenings. Last Sunday evening (Nov. 6) about twenty members of this committee patrolled the Upper Street for some hours armed with stout canes, and dealt out summary justice to a score or two of offenders whom they caught in the act of annoying respectable people passing along the street. " The roughs," the reporter says, " were completely punished, and the police evidently delighted with this new state of things, and as the word was rapidly passed from one gang to another, in a very short time home-play had almost entirely ceased. The roughs, finding their fun stopped, left the street in disgust, and persons returning from their places of worship were surprised to find they could walk home unmolested."

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Bombay, 18th October 1870.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE RULE OF THE REDS.

A TERRIBLE DAY IN PARIS.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Nov. 1.

YESTERDAY was a terrible day in Paris. All ended well, but such was the tumult which prevailed that four-fifths of the population of Paris went to bed fully convinced they were under the rule of the Red Republic. They got up in the morning to find this fact proclaimed in all the newspapers published before 9 o'clock, and it was not until the usual breakfast hour drew near that it began to dawn upon them that, after all, Paris was safe, that the new revolution was still-born, and that General Trochu was once more the supreme governor of the metropolis. Yesterday morning all Paris, including all classes, was wild with irritation against the Government. *By nightfall* the conduct of its extreme opponents was such that a strong reaction in favour of the Government had set in, and a determination to support them at all hazards. And to-day the sense of relief at having escaped from an enormous calamity is such that the people of Paris are more than ever united to support the men in power.

The chief cause of irritation was the re-capture of Bourget by the Prussians as the result of the most consummate bungling on the part of our military commanders. The loss of Bourget alone would not have led to an attempt at revolution, but it certainly was regarded angrily by men of all classes. It was on Sunday night that this ill-temper found vent, and with the news of the fall of Metz, which arrived the same evening with M. Thiers and was published the next morning, there came an explosion of feeling which made all ripe for revolution. We were more or less prepared for the fall of Metz. There were many rumours afloat as to the desperate condition of the garrison, and when it became known that M. Thiers was about to visit Paris the conclusion at which many of the clearest heads arrived, and which found expression in the journals, was, "Be sure this means ill: Count Bismarck has never allowed any one to enter Paris unless he were the bearer of evil tidings. I do not say this reasoning was just; for the plain truth is that since the siege began it was impossible for any one to enter Paris at any time without bringing bad news, and it so happens that M. Thiers, if he brought bad news with him, also brought good. But such reasoning goes, with other facts, to show that the news of the surrender of Metz, though a heavy blow, did not fall upon people quite unprepared for it. Had this news come alone it might have been borne. It was not the fault of the Government that Metz had fallen; but it was the fault of the Government that Bourget had been recaptured, and in such cases there is never a fair distribution of blame. All the blame of all disaster and of all the delay in relieving Paris was laid to the account of General Trochu and his colleagues, and in a hurricane of indignation a mere fraction of the people—the merest fraction of Paris—headed by men who have no power here, and who would be hated worse than any Imperial Government if they were not laughed at with infinite scorn, turned the men in power out of office, assumed to themselves the reins, and sent instantly all over Paris for men of mark who can command respect, such as Dorian, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo, to join them.

The affair of Bourget was a piece of arrant bungling. The Freeshooters of the Press wanted some work to do. They were tired of their idleness, and they offered to take Bourget. They got leave from General Bellemare, the Commander in the district of St. Denis; they were supported by some Moblots, and they went off to have—what will best be understood in England in a phrase which is not classical, but expressive—a lark. They got in among the Prussians, and drove them out in their nightshirts at four in the morning of Friday last. Great was the glee, and these young fellows had all the joy of feeling what a glorious game is war—the most glorious of all games. The Moblots put on the furs and other overcoats of the Prussians; they took off their own kepis and donned the spiked helmets of the enemy, and in the merriment of masquerade marched back to Paris. Their merriment, however, soon came to an end, for the forts, seeing troops of soldiers with spiked helmets approaching Paris, took them for Prussians and began to drop shells upon them. The mistake did not last long; the Moblots threw off their disguise and scampered off, and there was a day of pleasure for Paris in the story of a successful exploit full of amusing details. But it so happened that General Trochu did not want Bourget to be taken—it was no part of his plan, it interfered with his operations to be obliged to look after a village which, in his view, was of no importance; and General Bellemare, who had to report on the seizure of Bourget, was obliged to admit that strategically the position was not worth seizing, but that the exploit which he had to record was of some importance as showing what his young soldiers could do, as giving them experience, and as extending the circle from which vegetables could be gathered in market gardens for the sustenance of Paris. But of two things one—either Bourget was a post of no importance, and, therefore, the troops should have been withdrawn from it, or else it was worthy of retention, and the troops should have been properly supported, and its defence should be serious. Neither one course nor the other was pursued. Bourget was assailed by the Germans on Saturday last, and the troops in it were able to hold their own. Next day, however, (Sunday), the Germans came with an overwhelming force—especially an overwhelming force of guns—and they re-took Bourget in an hour; this, too, with much needless loss to the troops of the defence. Why should there have been this loss? If Bourget was worth defending, why not defend it properly? If it was not worth defending, why expose the troops to disaster in order to record their greatest glory in the nauseous formula which has been so often repeated—"They retired in good order?" All Paris was disgusted at the defeat which the troops sustained at Bourget, and which was, I believe, the result of a conflict of opinion between Generals Trochu and Bellemare. General Trochu did not wish that Bourget should be either taken, or defended after being taken. General Bellemare, in the disposition of his troops, could not easily bring himself to give up Bourget after it had once been seized; for he rightly deemed that to surrender it would be a grievous discouragement to his men. The result was that in this conflict of opinion Bourget was lost, and lost with such discredit that General Bellemare had been deprived of his command. This it was that irritated Paris more than the surrender of Metz, and this it was that gave Blanqui and his set a chance of overseting the Government. What began in a frolic ended in disaster. It was very near ending in the complete overthrow of the Government, and by consequence in the utter disorganization of Paris, the rout and ruin of France, and the triumph beyond all expectation of the German power. General Trochu and his colleagues were prisoners in the hands of the rabble for many hours immediately after M. Thiers left them, and if the Germans had but known it they might the same night have walked into Paris without any trouble.

It was a nasty, rainy day yesterday; everybody who could afford it kept within doors; and the rabble, with Blanqui and his tribe at their head, took advantage of the circumstance to work their wicked will. The revolution, so far as it went, was a surprise, and all was so quietly done, that (at least I may speak for myself), being by accident at the Hôtel de Ville, and moving about among the crowds, I knew nothing—suspected nothing—of what was going on. I had an hour to spare in the afternoon, and drove to the Boulevard Prince Eugène to see the statue of Voltaire, which has replaced that of the Prince Eugène; for be it known that the good people of Paris, with the Prussians at their gates, have decreed that the great Boulevard Prince Eugène should henceforth be named the Boulevard Voltaire, in spite of the fact that the rare French wit was at one time so devoted to the King of Prussia as to have received from him this high compliment, "*Vous êtes un bon Prussien.*" Passing along this Boulevard, I met immense masses of the National Guard coming *from* the Hôtel de Ville between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and, wheeling round by the Place de la Bastille, I met more and more columns of the National Guard, all coming quite peaceably from the same point. Some of the battalions carried placards, on which were inscribed, "*Pas Prussiens for ever!*" "No Armistice!" "No Paix!" But all were moving away quietly to their respective quarters, holding their muskets but-end upwards, as if, having made their demonstration, they had done enough and had nothing more to say. The fact is that all the "National" Guards of Paris had determined on a manifestation that day in the midst of all the pelting rain. Some went simply to proclaim that, in spite of the disaster of Metz, they had no despair of the Republic and were resolved to fight to the last. Others went to protest against the notion of an armistice, the conditions of which had not yet been explained to them. The proposal of an armistice, coming at the same time as the news of the surrender of Metz, seemed to imply as its sequel the surrender of Paris, and this was not for a moment to be tolerated. Others, again, were disgusted with the affair of Bourget, and were all for the Commune of Paris, to keep the Government in order and to spur it on by what they considered a wholesome rivalry. My cab got blocked in among the masses of troops that crowded round the Hôtel de Ville. I got out to see what was to be seen. All was in perfect order, each battalion waiting quietly for its turn to march before the gateway of the Hôtel de Ville to make its declaration and to pass on. And yet at this very time, amid so much external order, there was inside the Hôtel uproar, confusion, and dismay. Some of the battalions of Belleville, one with Flourens at its head, got into the splendid saloons of the Hotel and assailed the Government with reproaches and demands. General Trochu made several speeches to them, in one of which he is reported to have said that he only wanted fourteen days to raise the siege of Paris. But the mob were not to be pacified, and insisted on the instant election of the Commune of Paris, together with a point-blank refusal of any armistice. There are different reports of what happened next, but, as far as I can make out, a member of the Government—but whether with or without the consent of his colleagues is the point most difficult to determine—held up a placard on which was inscribed, as the future programme of the Government—"No Armistice, No Peace—the Commune of Paris and the *Levée en masse.*" Still the mob were not satisfied, and Flourens, Blanqui, and the rest began further to insist on the resignation of the Government and the trial of General Trochu by court-martial. The Government refused to resign, and they were immediately voted defunct; they were placed under arrest, and the Guards of Belleville were ordered to keep them in safe custody. They were accordingly made prisoners and strictly guarded—all but M. Ernest Picard, the Minister of Finance, who in the confusion of the moment managed to slip out unobserved. This last is an important incident, but for the moment it must pass unnoticed. It means salvation, but the Red Republican rabble know nothing about it, and begin to revel in their success. They have got the Government under their thumb, all, as they imagined, fast prisoners. The next thing is to elect a new Government. They elect themselves, and, to give themselves an appearance of respectability, they add, without any authority, the names of men who had too much good sense to act with them—Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and Dorian, the Minister of Public Works. All these, when sent for, refused to join the new Government. M. Dorian was in their power, and was carried out of custody into the presence of the assembled rabble, to be informed of the honour conferred upon him—that he had been voted by acclamation President of the new Government. M. Dorian, mounting upon a table, said—

"Citizens, I am not a member of the Government, I am simply Minister of Public Works charged with the duty of arming Paris. I am ready to do all that in me lies for the safety of the Republic. As far as work goes, I can be a good workman; but I feel myself in capable of managing the affairs of the country, and it is not mere modesty which makes me declare that I also feel myself incompetent to form a Ministry. I beg you to accept my thanks."

Still M. Dorian was proclaimed President; he might refuse as much as he liked; but the new Government needed some good names, and they insisted on retaining that of Dorian. They even issued a proclamation which they signed with his name—a proclamation convoking the Commune of Paris, and requiring that all Paris should proceed to elect at this day at 12 o'clock—that is, in less than 20 hours. But, first of all, it was necessary to fix upon the new Government. Ever so many lists were proposed—names of men whom Paris either abominates or holds in utter ridicule. In all the lists Dorian was President, and then followed Pyat, Mottu, Flourens, Delescluze, Bonvalet, Greppo, Joigneaux, Ledru Rollin, and a heap of Republican nobodies, with Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo to give them weight.

The evening newspapers gave intimation to Paris that some business was astir, but it did not seem from the first reports to be very important. As evening wore on came later newspapers, with later news, and the Boulevards began to oscillate between indignation and terror. Paris in the hands of that disorderly and contemptible crew which all the intelligent portion of the people abhor! It was too much, it was too disgraceful, it was too terrible. It seemed as if a gorilla had escaped into a powder magazine with a flaming torch in his hand. It seemed as if there must be an instant explosion, and as if the last hour had come upon a most magnificent, but most miserable, hope-forsaken city. Paris in the hands of these Reds, who are not merely Reds, but senseless and incapable Reds! It was despair, damnation, eternal perdition. This, surely this, was the end of all things, a disaster before which the unparalleled humiliation of Sedan must look pale and dim. What had France done that she could have deserved such a fate, to be bandied between an Emperor and a rabble, to be dragged through the dirt by both, and at last to be hurled to destruction through the ineffable conceit of a gang of howling maniacs? To be hurled to destruction, too, when hope seemed to dawn upon the gigantic efforts that have been made to save France! At least, if France or if Paris could not be saved, they might succumb nobly beneath the avalanche of ills that came to crush them; but it was beyond measure horrible to imagine that not a chance of salvation was to be given to the most splendid city in all the world, and she must sink as it were into a gutter, to be swept with the besom of the foe, and, even more, to be a derision and a byword to all the generations of mankind. Paris in the hands of these Reds, why it meant simply that the Germans were to be masters of the city in a couple of days, and that France should be laid low never again to rise. What Frenchman, indeed, worthy of the name would wish to survive the descent of his country into such an abyss of degradation! No wonder there was agitation and trembling on the Boulevards, and, indeed, throughout all Paris, if we except Belleville. No wonder that, the news spreading like wildfire just at the dinner hour of 7, appetite was gone, and the evening meal went untasted. What was to be done? All seemed helpless and hopeless. There seemed suddenly a ray of hope in the presence of the names of Dorian, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo among those of the Government, albeit they were there without authority. The crowds upon the Boulevards knew nothing of this, but their momentary feeling was—"These men—Dorian, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo—have destroyed themselves by joining the rabble Government; but peradventure they may save Paris; they may delay destruction until we can organize an opposition to bind them all hand and foot." But how was it to be done? Who was to be their leader? All the members of the old Government were in the hands of the enemy. The reaction that set in was wonderful—reaction, I mean, from the discontent with the Government which was felt in the morning. Paris cowering with fear, shutting up its doors and great gateways at 8 o'clock in the evening, putting out every unnecessary light in the houses so as to shun observation, and barring the windows, wished for nothing better than to have Trochu once more free and at the head of the unhappy, ill-starred city which seemed to have been abandoned to wrath and destruction by all the gods she trusted in. O, to have Trochu back! And some might be excused even for feeling—Better than this, the Empire!

It was impossible that, feeling as it did, Paris should submit without a struggle to the few determined men who had by a surprise pushed their way into the Hôtel de Ville, made prisoners of the Government, and elected themselves in their stead. But there seemed every prospect that this opposition would be organized at a considerable disadvantage, that we should have a civil war, that the street-fighting on which Count Bismarck with his usual sagacity had counted was imminent, and that, perhaps, before the runnels in the streets had ceased to run red the Germans would be upon us, and Paris would be for ever lost. Paris was saved chiefly by the calm courage and presence of mind of one man. It has been already mentioned that when the Government were arrested M. Ernest Picard contrived to make his escape. He went straight to his Hotel in the Ministry of Finance, and issued his orders right and left. First of all he barred his gates, and summoned Guards to protect them in a strong body. Then he sent orders for a strong force of Mobiles to protect the Louvre, in which General Trochu has his head-quarters. He sent orders to the Etat-Major in the Place Vend me, orders to the Prefecture of Police, orders to the Post Office, orders to the National Printing-Office—orders, in fact, everywhere, including orders to every battalion of the National Guard to turn out and save the Government. By these rapid precautions they took possession of all the posts of Government, and left the insurgents masters of nothing but the Hotel de Ville. He was just in time, for Blanqui sent certain persons with a written order to take possession of the Ministry of Finance. M. Picard received them politely in one of his cabinets, left the room, and locked them in. So it was at all the other centres of authority. The emissaries of the insurgents with written orders from Blanqui found that they were forestalled, and that they must rest content with possession of the Hotel de Ville. And now the way was ready for the action of another determined man—M. Eblon, the commandant of the 106th Battalion. He marched down to the Hotel de Ville determined to release the Government. The Guards installed there tried to keep him out, but he was determined; they could not succeed and they did not dare to draw blood. They had, indeed, talked of blood. It had been proposed by the mob at one time to shoot General Trochu. By 8 o'clock General Trochu and M. Jules Ferry were released. A Hercules of the 106th Battalion took General Trochu under his especial protection, and partly by force, partly by stratagem—giving the General the kepi of a National Guard—got him out. The mob and the Guards who were in league with them, when they saw the General escaping, tried to recover possession of him, but in vain, and they were obliged to content themselves with the other members of the Government as hostages in their possession. The escape of Trochu was the turn of the tide. The General free and in command of the troops all else must follow.

Soon the alarm drum beat all over Paris, and troops of every description were gathered together in immense bodies, all ready to bear down upon the Hôtel de Ville and to surround it. There was an incessant gathering of troops for hours, and the Place de l'Opera as well as the Place Vendôme was crowded with legions of Moblots resting on their arms (the night had turned clear), calling out every now and then with great eagerness "*Vive Trochu!*" "*A bas la Commune!*" and wanting to be led against the Hôtel de Ville. I went down to the Hôtel de Ville about 11 o'clock, expecting to see confusion and riot. All was in appearance quiet and orderly. The Hotel was surrounded with troops, and every avenue leading to it and all the open spaces about were filled with troops—here Moblots, there National Guards. It is stated in the papers that there were 100,000 troops massed about the Hotel de Ville, but I cannot account for any such number. There was no crowding, there could be none if the troops were to be handled. Perhaps in all Paris that night, and the various thoroughfares leading from far to the Hotel de Ville, there were between two and three hundred thousand men under arms. In the immediate precincts of the Hotel de Ville, and lining its approaches, I should have made a rough guess of the number of troops at 30,000, and should have thought the estimate excessive. Why, on the vast open space before the Hotel de Ville there was but a triple line of Guards. All the rest of the great square was comparatively empty—only a loose crowd of stragglers was present, perhaps a thousand of us, who strolled from one side of the square to the other, in and out among each ther, and taring up at the windows and in at the gateway of the Hotel. The great mass of the people had hied away to their tents for safety. Whatever disturbance there might be was all concealed from view within the Hotel where Blanqui reigned supreme with Flourens for commander-in-chief of the troops. The mob and the Guards who sided with them were holding a horrid revelry. They had been since mid-day without food, and they took to drink. It is stated that they got into the cellars of the Hotel de Ville and made sad havoc among the more precious bins. Another account gives it that they got liquor from the neighbouring taverns. Anyhow, they soaked themselves in courageous drinks and made a dreadful mess of the splendid apartments of the Hotel; here upsetting the wine, there upsetting the ink, tearing the rich stuffs of curtains and sofas and carpets, spitting everywhere, breaking the backs of chairs, smashing the mirrors, pocketing everything on the tables that could be pocketed and encumbering the velvet carpets with a litter of cigar ends, mud, and an infinity of torn paper. The chiefs were issuing their sham orders, and all discussed in a wild hullabelloo of voices; one shouting against another, and no one able to make himself heard in that oppressive atmosphere.

By 11 o'clock all the more important dispositions of troops were completed, and all was ready for action. M. Jules Ferry then went up with his Guards to the gate of the Hotel de Ville, near the Church of St. Gervais; he announced to those inside that the Hotel was surrounded; that he summoned all to surrender, and that, in particular, he insisted on the release of the members of the Government, MM. Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Garnier Pagés, and others still in custody. He was answered by two shots from the upper windows of the Hotel; but, as the shots did no harm, it is charitable to suppose they were fired in the air and intended only as a menace. M. Jules Ferry did not reply in kind, for he was anxious to avoid effusion of blood, and he was confident of his strength. Then M. Delescluze came down to parley, and maintained that promises were made by Jules Ferry, which he on his part denied, adding that whatever promises were made under the circumstances could not be valid as against the insurgents, who yielded nothing, and at last had to be ejected by force. M. Ferry was wonderfully patient with these misguided men; but M. Blanqui and his men did not like to be beaten; they had a painful hankering for power, and they were slow to yield. M. Ferry told them that he did not want to use force, but he certainly would do so if the Government were not released. He was informed, in reply, that if there should be any attempt at force M. Jules Favre would instantly be shot. It was retorted that this was a game at which two could play, and that if any member of the Government was hurt hundreds of M. Blanqui's friends would suffer for it. This sort of parleying went on for two hours—two long dull hours to us who were outside, and who found everything still and colourless, nothing to show excitement but the moving of shadows against the blinds of the Hotel de Ville, and the frequent pulling aside of these blinds by persons anxious to know what was going on outside. It seemed as if nothing would be done. M. Jules Ferry and the National Guards seemed to be bent on the policy simply of starving out the Hotel de Ville as the Germans are trying to starve out Paris; and as this policy, however successful it might be, was rather wearying for a spectator, I found my patience exhausted and went home. I had scarcely left—it was one in the morning—when M. Jules Ferry found that his patience also was exhausted, and he determined to assault the Hôtel de Ville. A detachment of Mobiles was ordered to force its way into the Hôtel by a subterranean passage from neighbouring barracks, and M. Ferry himself, at the head of detachments from three different battalions of the National Guard, entered the Hôtel. Audacity and determination always win the day in Paris. There is an immense amount of bluster, but there is no need of fighting; whoever chooses to put his foot down with energy will find that he can either make or mar a revolution. M. Jules Ferry pushed his way into the Hôtel de Ville without any difficulty. It was like pricking a bladder. It collapsed. The members of the Government, faint with hunger and weary with talking, were free, and Blanqui was glad to escape under the protection of General Tamisier, who had been his prisoner. Between 3 and 4 in the morning the Hôtel de Ville was free of the rabble which had defiled it, and which had nearly succeeded in ruining France for ever.

But, as I have said, Paris woke up in the full assurance that it was under the rule of the Red Republic, and the earlier newspapers published to-day (All Saints' Day, one of the most strict holydays in Paris, every shop being shut, as they are with us on Good Friday and Christmas Day) told the same tale. Great was the relief when it was known that the insurgents were reduced to their original insignificance and that the Government of France was still in the hands of General Trochu and his colleagues. There was but one regret, that these miserable rebels who did so much to endanger the safety of Paris, should be allowed to escape scotfree. In order to avoid bloodshed they were promised their liberty, and, indeed, it matters little, as henceforth if they move a finger they will have "Lynch law" with a vengeance.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL TROCHU.

AFTER the disorders in Paris on Monday, Oct. 31, General Trochu issued the following proclamation to the National Guards of the Seine:—"Nov. 1, noon.—Your attitude has saved the Republic from a great political humiliation, possibly from a great social danger, certainly from the ruin of our attempts at defence. The disaster at Metz, foreseen but deeply to be regretted, very naturally disturbed public opinion and increased the public grief, and with respect to it the injustice was done to the Government of the National Defence of supposing that it had been informed of that event and had concealed it from the people of Paris; whereas, I declare the first intelligence only reached us on the evening of the 30th. It is true that a rumour of that event had been spread for two days previously from the Prussian advanced posts, but the enemy has accustomed us to such false intelligence that we refused to believe it. The lamentable occurrence at Bourget, where a detachment after having surprised the enemy was itself so wanting in vigilance that in its turn it allowed itself to be surprised, has deeply affected the public mind. Further, the proposition of an armistice, unexpectedly presented by the neutral Powers, was interpreted contrary to truth and justice as the prelude of a capitulation, while it really was a homage paid to the attitude of Paris and to the tenacity of the defence. That proposition was honourable for us. The Government indicated the conditions upon which it would accept it in terms which appeared to it to be firm and honourable. It stipulated for a period of 25 days at least and the revictualling of Paris in the meantime, the right of voting for the elections to the National Assembly to be open to the citizens of all the French departments. Those are very different from the conditions that were previously proposed by the enemy of 48 hours duration and very restricted communication with the provinces for the preparations for the elections, no re-provisioning of Paris, the hostage of a fortress, and the prohibition to the citizens of Alsace and Lorraine from all participation in the vote for the national representation. The armistice now proposed, is accompanied by other advantages which Paris can readily appreciate without my specifying them; and for that the Government of the National Defence is reproached with weakness, perhaps with treason. An infinitesimal minority, which can in no degree pretend to represent the feelings of the people of Paris, took advantage of the public excitement to attempt by violence to usurp the government. The existing Government is conscious of having protected interests the charge of which has not fallen to the lot of any preceding Government—the interests of a besieged city containing two millions of souls, and the interests of a liberty without limits. You have associated yourselves in that task, and the support which you have rendered to the Government will constitute its strength against internal enemies as well as against external foes."

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PARIS GOVERNMENT.

THE following was the definitive result of the voting in Paris (subsequent to the disturbance of the 31st Oct.) on the question, "Does the population of Paris wish that the Government of National Defence maintain its powers?—Yes, or No:"—

Ayes	...	...	...	...	557,996
Noes	...	...	...	...	62,638
Majority for the Government				...	495,358

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

(FROM A RESIDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 6.

I INTENDED writing to you yesterday, but I was told suddenly that a lie or the *Times* had just arrived—from the 18th of October to the 22nd—and I was permitted by the happy possessor to go and read them at his house. So everything gave way to that. He did not deem it prudent to lend them, thinking that if the information found its way into the Parisian papers he might get himself into a scrape.

There is not much that is cheering in all I read, and the picture of provincial France (of which the general public know nothing at all, and we, the well-informed, very little) is deplorable. How heart-rending it is to see this beautiful country falling into anarchy, while the vainglorious Parisians, shut up in their town—so small after all, when compared to France—fancy that they are the admiration of the world, and that their delegates are electrifying France, and making her rise like one man to succour Paris. Centralization has produced a ferocious political egotism in Paris which is very curious. You can have no idea how little sensation the misfortunes of the provinces produce here. The departments are only distant and benighted suburbs of the capital.

Last night we had a great disappointment. We had been led to hope that the armistice proposed by the neutrals would be accepted by both belligerents on fair terms, and now those hopes are dispelled. Thiers (coming from Versailles) had an interview yesterday afternoon, at the bridge of Sèvres, with Jules Favre, and communicated the terms of the Prussians, which are considered unacceptable here and will certainly be refused. I have just interrupted my letter to look at the *Journal Officiel*, and see that the refusal is made public. The Germans will not consent to the revictualling of Paris during the armistice, or the election of deputies from Alsace and Lorraine. We had had great hopes of peace, for an armistice certainly meant peace, whatever might be said to satisfy ardent spirits here. A National Assembly would have made peace; there can be no doubt of that. The plea for declining the conditions imposed by the besiegers is that Paris, if it be not revictualled, must, at the expiration of the armistice, capitulate; and that therefore the armistice is a capitulation in disguise. But then what can make the Ministers say that we have food to last us two months and more? And what shall we think of the vaunted heroism of Paris that will not run the risk of suffering privations during three weeks, in order that France may have a chance of deliberating and giving peace to the country? One thing only appears clear to me—we are going to have more fighting. I can scarcely believe in a bombardment of the town. The Parisians, full of delusions and self-confidence, will welcome the idea of a battle without the fortifications; but how will they bear the reverses which seem to me inevitable? As they have done hitherto, whenever they have been beaten in this war, they will say that they have been betrayed by their generals, or at the very least ill-commanded. In official circles there is but little hope that I can see clearly. But the Government dread the Parisians more than the Prussians by far, and dare not tell us the truth.

We got safely out of the riots of the 31st, but it was an anxious night, and it was hardly easy to go to bed and sleep quietly under the possible rule of the "Commune de Paris." Only imagine the whole "Government" prisoners of the mob during many hours! The plebiscite has certainly strengthened the hands of the Government by its immense majority, but they dare not use their strength, or do not know how to use it. A military dictator (and Trochu is not the man, I fear) could alone save Paris from internal discord. We are sure to hear again of the "Commune" after the first military disaster—perhaps after the first fort has fallen. Rochefort has left the Government; but others are still in it who have leanings towards the Reds, and who try to keep friends with them.

Although persons in the position of your correspondent—having tolerable means, a safe cellar to retire to in case of bombardment, and who do not play an active political part—run very little personal risk, it is impossible not to be impressed and awed by the stupendous impending misery. The prospects of the winter are horrible to contemplate. The ignorance and vanity of this people blind them to their awful situation. Let us hope that these same defects will help them to bear their inevitable fate! To humiliation they are impervious, and it is a great mercy. I am, of course, speaking of the mass; for some there are who feel acutely for their country, and are much to be pitied.

There is a good deal of suffering already and want, but the outward appearance of Paris is not much changed. We have now concerts and dramatic recitals in the theatres. It is strange and painful to see groups of well-dressed women looking in at the windows of pork butchers and tripe shops with the same eager curiosity with which they used to gaze at ribands and bonnets. Food is the one subject of conversation after war and our imaginary successes.

The *Débats* only publishes to-day the circular of Bismarck of the 10th of October to the neutrals, on the danger of famine and the difficulty of feeding Paris after the siege. All knowledge of it had been withheld from us up to this day. By far the wisest policy on the part of Bismarck would be to encourage the introduction of foreign newspapers into Paris: nothing would have a more depressing influence on this deluded population.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 11.

LE BOURGET (OUTSIDE PARIS) LOST AND RE-TAKEN.

THE correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Royal Head Quarters, Versailles, writes on the 1st November—

In the affair at Le Bourget on Sunday last—a bitter little fight that has cost the Prussian army one of its best officers—the French troops displayed much more steadiness and resolution than they have hitherto exhibited in any contest under the walls of Paris. Le Bourget is a hamlet situated on a small rivulet that runs into the Seine, and lies in the middle of a considerable plain. It is about equi-distant from St. Denis, Aulnay, and Sevran, and midway between the French and Prussian outposts. The rivulet in question had been dammed up by the enemy, so that the country immediately environing the village was flooded. A company of Prussian Guards occupied Le Bourget, their view being to prevent the French from throwing up earthworks there, *à la* Todleben, and making it available for an experiment in what is aptly called "offensive engineering." On Saturday last the French sallied in force, drove the company out of its position, and took Le Bourget. The incident was at once reported to head-quarters, and early on Sunday morning General von Moltke communicated to the general commanding the 2nd Division of Guards the order to retake Le Bourget *at any cost*. The French had not been idle with their prize, for during the few hours they held it they had traced the lines of important earthworks, and commenced throwing them up. At 11 a. m. on Sunday morning, immediately after receiving Von Moltke's orders, General von Budritzki attacked at the head of seven battalions—about 6,000 men—and encountered an unusually obstinate resistance. The French had crenelated and loopholed every available wall, and were forced out of their extemporised stronghold only by a desperate effort, having held the Guards at bay for a considerable time. At the moment when the fight was at its hottest, and the Prussians seemed to be getting a little the worst of the day, General Budritzki and Colonel Kanetz, grasping the standards of the two regiments engaged (Konigin Augusta and Konigin Elizabeth), put themselves at the head of their men—who, cheering loudly, swept the French clean out of the village, and drove them back to within a short distance of St. Denis. Two Colonels commanding regiments were killed—Count von Waldersee (Konigin Augusta) and Colonel Zaluskowski (Konigin Elizabeth); with one captain (Compagnie-chef), Count von Keller, son of the King's Hofmarschall. Count von Waldersee, wounded severely in one of the battles before Metz, and specially mentioned in the King's telegram to the Queen on that occasion, had recovered from his hurts, and lately rejoined his regiment. He is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, amongst whom are the members of the Royal Family. Count Keller was a young officer of high promise. Besides these fatal casualties, thirty officers were put *hors de combat*. About as many French officers and 1,200 men were captured by the victorious Guards—who, however, suffered heavily.

BEFORE PARIS.

ST. GERMAIN, Nov. 3.

Yesterday a sortie in force from Mont Valerien was expected, as the French were known to have been concentrating troops there for the last few days. General Blumenthal gave all the orders to his subordinates early in the morning; but there was no sortie came. From St. Cloud and Meudon battalion after battalion could be seen marching up to Mont Valerien, and it was estimated that by one o'clock there must have been more than 50,000 men sent from Paris to that place. As there is no possibility of seeing what is going on from the Versailles side in case of a sortie, I came over here, from whence a fine view is to be had of the northern side of Valérien, and the hill between it and the woods of Buzenvol. All along the road there were signs of preparation, and when I got into St. Germain I found the two regiments of landwehr under arms in the street, with artillery and ambulance waggons ready behind them. In the "parterre" or public garden behind the far-famed terrace was the recently arrived English ambulance, also horsed and ready. It had been inspected in the forenoon by Inspector Strohmeyer, who had expressed himself well satisfied with all he saw. Unfortunately he confined himself to a mere inspection of the waggons and their contents, and did not ask for the men to be "put through the facings." The terrace itself was crowded with St. Germainites and stray Prussian officers off duty, all eagerly looking at grim Mont Valerien in front. With the glass we could see masses of troops about a quarter of a mile outside the fort on the slope above Rueil and Malmaison. Mounted officers were galloping to and fro in every direction, carrying orders, I suppose: and, if so, there must have been a great many of them to give, for the horsemen were both numerous and bustling. Altogether, about three o'clock it did look very much as if the French meant coming out as they did on the 21st ultimo. But after we had watched them for about an hour, the dark masses began to move slowly back to the fort, and about four an aide-de-camp came from headquarters to say that the French were going back to Paris, and that the landwehr could go back to quarters. It is beyond conception what the movement meant on the part of the French, as one would think that such movements were calculated greatly to discourage any troops. I was talking to some of the landwehr men about it in the evening, and one man said, "Ah, that's what you never see our generals do; we never march a yard without there is a reason for it; and so, even when we do not know why we have to march, we are always certain that we are not being tired for nothing, and therefore go cheerfully to work." Last night from two till four there was heavy firing from Mont Valérien on the German working parties in Bougival and near Malmaison. From the windows of the Pavillon de Henri IV. one could not only see the flashes of the guns, but see the course of the shells through the air, as some were fired with old-fashioned fuses. The French are certainly improving in shell firing; for out of more than thirty shells I counted only two which I did not hear burst, and those that did burst nearly all seemed to do so at the right time. The night before last more than 300 shells were fired into Bougival, and now as I write an occasional boom tells of another.

In spite of all the precautions of the Prussians the French contrive to get out papers, and I have little doubt letters too, from Paris. In the *Figaro* of the 27th of October I find a curious lecture by M. Ernest Legouvé, the well-known academician, on Paris during the siege. It is not necessary to remind your readers that M. Legouvé is an academician of a very different stamp than his co-immortal Victor Hugo. But behold he, too, is among the prophets! He compares Jules Favre, together with Lamartine and Lincoln, to Jesus Christ, and hints that the power of turning five loaves into five thousand is possessed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The most sensible part of M. Legouvés lecture—it seems to have been given at the Théâtre Français for the benefit of the wounded—is when he speaks of the folly of changing old names of streets merely because they have a royalist or Imperialist sound. He approves, however, of the recent change of the Boulevard Prince Eugène into the Boulevard Voltaire, and of the erection of the philosopher's statue in place of that of Eugène Beauharnais. M. Legouvé then went on to say that, "J'admire certains actes et certains hommes de la Convention [of '93]—pas tous, oh, non! Il y en a même pour qui j'éprouve une répulsion profonde." M. Legouvé comforted his audience by assuring them that Paris was regenerated, and that he never heard of a people being annihilated and regenerated at the same time. He then went on to say that if the French had had no brilliant victories during the last month they had had "une succession de faits heureux." He concluded by saying that Paris was never so splendid as now. In the year 1867 it showed to the world its genius and its industry; now it is showing its soul! I have thought it worth while to send you a brief summary of M. Legouvé's lecture, at the risk of being forestalled by other correspondents, as it seems to me to be evident that, if so clear-headed a man as M. Legouvé certainly is can talk in such a way, there is very little chance of the vulgar being more reasonable.

Most of the Paris papers I have seen contain no news worth writing. The railway near Nanteuil having been several times cut lately by franc-tireurs [illegible] now always send a pilot engine in front of each train with the "notables" of the neighbourhood on board.

The weather is fine and cold.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 4.

M. Thiers is still here, but as to there being the least hope of his bringing about an armistice, far less peace, I own I see no chance of it. His presence seems to me merely to mean that Count von Bismarck, with his usual adroitness, is determined to put himself in the right with Europe, and to show that he has striven to the last moment to avoid being forced to allow Paris to be bombarded, and that if he does so at last it is because he has "la main forcée." M. Thiers has frequent interviews with the Chancellor, whom he is said to have spoken of as "un homme terrible."

With regard to Paris, the most generally credited report now is that, although there was no doubt a row and probably a fight in Paris, Trochu and Favre eventually got the best of it, and that the rioters were disarmed by the National Guard.

There has been heavy firing from Fort Valérien for the last three nights. But the results have been very trifling. Three men were wounded last night near Vaucresson, but little other damage has been done by the huge shells fired. We imagine here that the continuous firing from Valérien is more with a view to amuse the Parisians than anything else. The Crown Prince passed a review of three regiments of cavalry yesterday, and distributed the iron cross to some fifty men afterwards. The colours were torn and the helmets and cuirasses battered with the shot and shell of Woerth and Beaumont, but the horses looked in good condition, and the men in good health and spirits. All the time the troops were being reviewed the guns of Valérien were thundering and the mitrailleurs growling. The latter seemed to be in the direction of Sèvres, and I am afraid that the French were firing from the other bank of the Seine on the workmen sent by the Crown Prince to remove the valuable collection of china from the museum of the (late) Imperial factory at Sèvres, in the hope of saving it from the fate of St. Cloud. The Prussian Prefect, Herr von Brauchitsch, has called a meeting of the tradespeople of Versailles, and has requested them to supply him with lists of all the articles of which they stand in most urgent need. This list will be forwarded to Berlin at once, and all necessary stores will be forwarded from Berlin with as little delay as possible. The two articles of food most wanted at the present moment in Versailles are sugar and salt. The former is said to be sold at eight francs a pound. Six thousand blankets have been "requisitioned" from St. Germain.

I am glad to learn this morning from Commander de Havilland, of the Knights of Malta, that the English ambulance is getting on well at St. Germain, and has already won golden opinions from the Prussians by the quiet and orderly conduct of those attached to it. Dr. Pratt, of the Anglo-American ambulance, which left here rather under a cloud, has just returned from Orleans with the highest testimonial from the Bavarians.

The batteries are very nearly ready and 400 siege guns and a good supply of ammunition are now up; you must not be surprised if any day the telegraph flashes the news that the bombardment of the forts—not I trust, that of Paris itself—has begun and is continuing. Depend upon it when the bombardment does begin it will be tremendous.

Nov. 5.

The chief event of the day has been the departure of M. Thiers, for Paris it is said; but it may be presumed he will not go farther than the Prussian outposts, and there hold a conference with Jules Favre. M. Thiers' experiences of Paris are admitted not to be encouraging, and I suspect he prefers the protection of his enemies to that of his countrymen. At the outposts near Châtillon, this afternoon, a Bavarian officer told me that from there they distinctly saw firing in Paris yesterday, and that for an hour or two there was continuous mitrailleur as well as musketry fire in the streets. A Fredch officer who was taken prisoner there this mor

appear to have finally decided on a policy of inaction: from this day is said to have begun the second and darker era in the history of the defence. First, the Marshal is blamed for not having put the place on rations at a sufficiently early date. Again, he is said to have turned a deaf ear to the continual solicitations of the citizens to go out and take possession of the ample stores in the rich farm-lands between the French and German lines. Nay, more: when, on the 27th of September, a good position was gained at Peltre, and access to abundant provisions was thereby secured, in place of preserving, Bazaine is accused of having voluntarily resigned, the advantage. The Prussians considered that in obtaining Peltre the French had gained a desirable post—so much, at least, is said to be proved by the fact that the blockaders immediately burned it and several of the surrounding villages.

About this time the Imperialists' intrigues are said to have first become active. Exaggerated reports of the state of France are industriously spread among the troops. Everything is represented to be in anarchy, and the Republican Government is in every way depreciated. Sometimes its authority is altogether denied; and the Regency is spoken of as the only lawful Government which the French troops can obey. By-and-by it is suggested that the mission of the Metz army ought to be the restoration of order to France—the substitution of the lawful for the illegal Government. "We must go and *mitrailler* the *canaille* of Paris, who do not come to our assistance," became a common saying among the Imperial Guard; and even the artillery are heard to speak contemptuously of the "barefooted Republicans," and to utter a wish that they might "sweep away the Chamber, which has ruined France." At the same time, some tricks are resorted to for the purpose of painting the state of the town in the darkest colours. On one day, corn is said to be wanting. On another, a number of *pompiers* are assembled in all the streets; large barrels are being filled with water, and the whole town is in alarm. A bombardment is, it is said, apprehended—a bombardment, when the enemy is eight kilomètres removed from the city!—when they scarcely venture to send even a few Uhlans within five kilomètres!

The mission of Boyer, who had been raised specially from the rank of Colonel to that of General, is said to have been the last card which Bazaine threw in his long game of intrigue. Boyer was instructed to propose to the King of Prussia that the army of Metz should, after being neutralised for a time, return to France to "ensure the liberty of elections." How, these negotiations failing, Bazaine had at length unconditionally to surrender, is already a more than "twice-told tale." In most of the accounts in the Belgian papers the Marshal is accused, in the first place, of want of military capacity. Next he is charged with having either desired to aggrandise himself, or to act towards Napoleon the same part that General Monk played towards our own Charles II. One writer, however, who calls the capitulation "the most shameful recorded in military annals," and who at the same time openly accuses Bazaine of treason, adds that not to the Generals alone is the blame of the surrender to be attributed. For the disaster the soldiers must also be held in some degree accountable—who sometimes allowed themselves to be imbued with a greater anxiety to act as armed peacemakers in their own country, than to drive the common enemy from the soil of France.

It must, of course, be distinctly understood that we have simply reproduced the assertions of Marshal Bazaine's own subordinates—who, allowing only that they speak in good faith, certainly should know as much of "the truth about Metz" as any authority that has yet spoken.

The following "official report" on the capitulation of Metz has been forwarded through Mr. Reuter's agency, but it represents only a fractional part of the already voluminous correspondence on the subject, from a portion of which, extending over a dozen columns or so, we have distilled the foregoing abstract of the case put forward by the accusers of Bazaine:

"TOURS, Nov. 4.

"The *Moniteur* publishes a long report, dated October 28th, and addressed to the Government by M. E. de Valcourt, an officer of the Mobile Guard, attaché at the General Head quarters of the Army of the Rhine. The *Moniteur* prefaces it with the remark that it reached the Government at Tours previous to the official news of Marshal Bazaine's capitulation. This report is divided into two parts—the first relating to the military, and the second to the political, question."

The following is an extract from the second part:

"As early as the 20th of October an order of the day was read to the officers, announcing to them that a treaty of peace was about to be concluded between France and Prussia; that the Empress Regent was to be restored to power, and would join the army with her son; lastly, that the army itself would be ordered to march on the rebellious cities, would subdue them, and protect the meeting of the former Chambers at Toulouse; and that these Chambers would ratify the treaty of peace concluded with the Prussians—a treaty the conditions of which, as will be readily understood, was not communicated to the soldiers.

"Unfortunately for Bazaine's plan, the adhesion of King William's Government was less certain than it was at first believed to be. Bazaine—wishing to surrender the army, and not the fortress, over which he had only a restricted power, General Coffinière being then the superior Commander—Prince Frederick Charles declared at last that he declined all arrangement on such terms, and that he would only accept a double capitulation, comprising both the army of the Rhine, that is, 100,000 men ready for immediate action, and the city and fortress of Metz.

"On the 21st the news arrived of the failure of the *pourparlers*; on the morning of the next day Marshal Bazaine attempted, for the first time, to communicate with the Government of the National Defence, the existence of which until then he had never acknowledged."

The conclusions of the report are these:

"To recapitulate Marshal Bazaine's conduct during the two months and a half which have elapsed from the battle of the 18th of August (Saint Privat) till now, founding our statements on the above-mentioned facts, we shall say:

"1. That the Marshal, since the 18th of August, never attempted any sortie of a serious character, and that his attempts to attack the Prussian lines were made only in order that they might afterwards serve to his country and in history as excuses for his conduct.

"2. That the Marshal would not attempt a supreme effort which, even in case of a success, would have greatly disorganised his splendid army, and which would no longer have allowed him, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to be the arbitrator of the political destinies of France.

"3. Those considerations also explain why the Marshal never consented to recognise the Government of the National Defence, and sought, up to the very last, to collect the remnants of the Bonapartist power, with the view of establishing a Third Empire.

"4. Once convinced that he could only bring France and the Prussians also to adopt ideas of a Bonapartist restoration by adding the disaster of the capitulation of Metz to the other misfortunes which were already weighing down our unhappy country, the Marshal made it his business to hasten the hour of surrender.

"To do this he refused to diminish in good time the forage rations, thus suddenly leaving the 29,000 horses, which composed his cavalry and horsed his artillery, without any kind of food, instead of taking measures for making the resources he had still in hand on the 1st of September, when he made his final great sortie, last as long as possible. Also, after many delays, did he consent to lessen the food rations, and that, too, at a time when this measure could be of very slight use, as the quantity of provisions to which it could be applied was very small.

"5. In fact, Marshal Bazaine acted in every way with one sole object—namely, to be, and to remain, the master of the political situation in France; and, believing that he could make use of the Prussians to assist him in the execution of his ambitious designs, he wittingly gave up to them the town and fortress of Metz, as well as the French army—110,00 men—encamped within the entrenchments.

(Signed) "E. DE VALCOURT, Officer Attached to the Grand Head-quarters of the Army of the Rhine."

EXPECTED LANDING OF FRENCH TROOPS AT THE ELBE.

THE following communication was sent to the Secretary of Lloyd's by the Foreign-office, on Nov. 10:—

"SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, a copy of a telegram which has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Hamburg, reporting the stoppage of traffic on the Elbe, owing to the expected appearance of the French fleet.—I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant, ODO RUSSELL."

The following is the telegram above referred to:

"Telegram from Consul Annesley.—'Hamburg, Nov. 10, 1870.—Navigation of Elbe is stopped by German authorities. No vessels allowed to go in or come out. Thirty French ships, with troops, are expected to attempt a landing.'"

UPON the publication of the intelligence of the surrender of Metz the following proclamation was issued at Lyons:—"The Municipal Council, impelled by the necessities of the time, decrees:—That, rather than submit to the disgrace of a surrender, the city shall be defended until complete annihilation. The old men, women, and children alone may leave the city. Wavereres before the enemy shall be regarded as deserters. Their names will be stamped with infamy. The Mairs of Lyons,—HENON."

WITH GARIBALDI.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

DOLE, Nov. 1, MIDNIGHT.

GENERAL BOSAK-HUEN, commander of the 1st Brigade (numbering 3,000 men) of the Army of the Vosges, arrived here this afternoon, and I am now able to give you the exact number of troops under the command of Garibaldi. If I remember rightly, I spoke yesterday of ten or twelve thousand; this number should be corrected to 8,000, and as my authority is Colonel Clerici, who is at the head of General Bosak's staff, I have every reason to suppose this latter figure exact.

Now that I have had an opportunity of seeing the whole of our army, I cannot refrain from repeating that I consider that we are in a most critical position. The last despatches received at headquarters say that this evening, a German force in the shape of 8,000 troops from the Grand Duchy of Baden, with artillery, attacked Dijon on the 30th instant. They bombarded the town from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, from their positions on Mount Dragon. Fighting was then suspended until 5 o'clock, and again continued until 6. At that hour a white flag was hoisted, nobody seems to know by whose orders, and there appears to have been a disturbance in consequence. The enemy, however, entered the town on the following morning and levied a sum of £20,000 as a pledge for the maintenance of an army of 80,000 men. "The enemy," says the despatch, "appear to be *en route* for Lyons." A corps of 15,000 cavalry either coming from or else on the road to Mirabeau, passed near Genlis this morning. Genlis is the station where Garibaldi went to reconnoitre yesterday. Whether the enemy intends marching upon Lyons at once, or whether they mean to smash us first is, of course, impossible to say. The Etat Major here is evidently almost totally ignorant of their movements, and at present seem very much puzzled as to what course it would be advisable to pursue. General Garibaldi went out this morning with a few officers of the staff to examine the positions between here and Auxonne, and in the afternoon he went in a special train to Mouchard for the same purpose. If the Germans should succeed in crossing the Saone, turn Auxonne, and then march upon us here and catch us in the open, I am quite sure that we should be thoroughly beaten, for it would be nothing less than a miracle for our army of 8,000 badly equipped men to beat an equal number of Germans upon open ground, or to defend a place like Dole without a single cannon, for such is our position at the present moment. Garibaldi, however, is not a man likely to be taken by surprise. At the present moment we are all on the *qui vive*, ready to move at a few minutes' notice; and if the Prussians do come, and the General finds that it would be impossible to defend the passage of the Saone, we shall probably retire to the Forest of Chaux, and occupy Mouchard, where we should still be in direct communication with Lyons and Tours. The enemy seem to have entirely abandoned the Ognon, and to have directed the whole of their forces to Dijon, so that there does not seem to be any fear of our being surrounded. A certain number of Francs-tireurs have been left in the Forest of Serre to warn us of any advance in that direction. I think that I have already mentioned that the river Ognon has overflown, and that the whole of the country in the neighbourhood of Serre is inundated.

General Menotti Garibaldi's brigade has been sent to the other side of the Doubs, to prevent the bridges being destroyed. General Bosak's brigade is now on the banks of the Ognon. Ricciotti Garibaldi has arrived here, and is at present attached to the staff. He speaks English admirably. Ricciotti openly expresses his belief that we shall all be killed.

To-day is All Saints' Day, and consequently a great fête. Almost the whole of the shops are closed, and in spite of the urgency of the moment none of the townspeople appear to have done any work. To see the streets crowded with people—as they have been all day—dressed out in their Sunday finery, one can hardly bring oneself to believe that the enemy is within forty miles of Dole.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENL. GARIBALDI,

DOLE, Nov. 3, Evening.

Up to the present moment the Etat-Major have received no further news of the enemy's movements, with the exception, however, that it is reported that four *éclaireurs* had been seen on this side of the Saône near Pontailler.

I am happy to say that General Garibaldi is likely to come to an understanding with General Michel, who commands at Besançon. The two generals met yesterday at Mouchard, and the interview appears to have passed off admirably. An officer left yesterday evening carrying despatches for General Michel from General Garibaldi, and it is now arranged that we are to have a battery of artillery, and all the military stores that are not required for the troops commanded by General Michel.

Yesterday an expedition party, numbering 120 men, under the command of Colonel Teinturier, with Captain Farcy, of the staff of General Garibaldi, left here in a special train for Magon. From Magon they are to proceed in the direction of Dijon, with a view of keeping us informed of the march of the enemy upon Lyons. Half of these men are armed with Chassepots, and the remainder with the carbine Magnier. Yesterday morning the General went out reconnoitring in the direction of Auxonne.

Since I have been here the organization of the troops has been progressing rapidly. The Prefect has just received orders from Tours to place the National Guard of the department of Jura on a war footing, and has been awarded for this purpose a credit of £12,000 and 81,000 breech loading guns on the *tabatiere* system. Of the volunteers that have joined Garibaldi we have 1,100 Italians and 500 Spaniards ready for the field, besides a regiment of Guides, numbering 100 men, which is almost complete. The General's presence here has unfortunately attracted a vast number of hangers-on, who lounge about the town in braided kepis, and fill the ante-chambers of the Sous-Prefecture, where the bureaux of the staff are established. All these individuals come here with a notion that they are to be named at once generals or colonels, or aides-de-camp attached to the General's staff, and disdain to enlist as privates in the corps that are being formed. Many of them are of very doubtful reputation; and, besides this, there are no places vacant, for we have a tremendous proportion of *officiers de parade* or *officiers de hotel*, as they are styled here, who lounge about from morning till night with not hing to do. Among the former category was the famous Trabucco, whose presence here I have already mentioned, and who has now been sent on a mission to Lyons, with orders, I believe, never to return. Yesterday a big Italian, six feet high, was taken to task in a cafe by General Menotti, who happened to come in for a few minutes, and, picking my man out of the crowd, asked him by what right he wore the kepi of captain, and, as he was unable to justify his right to wear three rows of braid on his kepi, was handed over to the Commandant de Place. He, however, took the rebuke very good temperedly, and the following day enlisted in the Guides.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL GARIBALDI TO THE ARMY OF THE VOSGES.

APPEAL TO THE NATIONS.

"Militia of the Army of the Vosges!

"The cosmopolitan nucleus that the French Republic is rallying in her midst, composed of men, chosen in the *élite* of nations, represents humanitarian future, and upon the banner of this noble group you can read the motto of a free people, which will soon be the word of order of the human family,—'All for one, one for all.' Selfishness governs the world, and autocracy combats certainly in the French Republic the germ of the rights of man, which it abhors. Genius of evil, it makes every effort for its preservation.

"And the people. Modern Republics, like ancient Carthage, swim in gold and sybaritism, while despots shake hands amid the darkness they enjoy, and profit by the misfortune of a brother people.

"Helvetia, believing herself weak, holds down her head, and covers with the holy flag of William Tell her money chests and her banks.

"Grant, who by a single sign of his finger could have despatched the soldiers of Prim home to Madrid, permits peaceably an entire population belonging to the grand family of Washington to be massacred and to be destroyed and barely allows the great republic to utter a word of sympathy for the valiant sons of Lafayette.

"And thou proud and classic ground, refuge of the exile, thou who hast first proclaimed the emancipation of races, and who to-day enjoyest the triumph of thy courageous initiative, wilt thou leave alone in its gigantic struggle that sister nation which, like thee, marches, and will march, in the van of human progress?

"In the heroic struggle which France is sustaining there can only be found the *débris* of an army of brave men, which the most stupid of tyrants conducted to defeat. But the nation is there. Risen like one man, she will cause the old autocrat soon to repent of his determination to continue his butchery of men.

"What a noble mission, therefore, is ours! Sons of liberty, *élite* of all people. Oh, no! I would not change my title of Militiaman of the Republic for a crown.

"Apostles of peace and of the fraternity of peoples, we are compelled to fight; and we shall fight with the proud consciousness of justice, while consecrating the formula of the illustrious Chénier—

"'Republicans are men, and slaves are children.'

"Your courage I do not doubt. All I ask of you is coolness and discipline—indispensable in war.

"G. GARIBALDI."

AN ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

SINCE the commencement of the siege several attempts have been made by persons of different nationalities to pass out of the city through the Prussian lines. Some few of these hazardous expeditions, made while the investment was but partial, may have been successful, but since the complete surrounding of the city by the Prussian forces all endeavours which have been made to effect a passage through the enemy's lines have failed. Official and unofficial persons have been treated alike—all have been obliged to return to Paris, there to await until events permit them to leave. Captain Hoare, the military attaché of the British Embassy, lately made an attempt to pass through the Prussian lines, but failed; and recently Monsignor Chigi, the Papal nuncio, made two unsuccessful expeditions with the same object in view. M. de Aldama, an attaché of the Spanish Embassy, also made two attempts, one in the direction of Reuil, and the other by the way of Chatillon, but in both instances he was unsuccessful, and was forced to return into the capital.

On Monday, the 17th, the Count de Flavigny, President of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded, who had obtained an authorization from Count Bismarck to pass through the Prussian lines, on his way to Strasburg with a sum of 100,000 f., which had been collected in Paris for the relief of the sufferers by the late bombardment, set out in company with Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who had just been to Paris, bringing with him from England half a million francs for the relief of the French wounded. They left Paris together in a closed carriage, but on arriving at the river's edge at Sèvres were obliged to descend, and pass over in a little boat, resuming their journey to Versailles on foot. In the meanwhile, however, M. de Bismarck had changed his mind. What caused him to do so we in Paris have no idea, but it is said by the papers that on the 17th Versailles was empty of troops and encumbered with wounded. At all events, it so happened that after about half-an-hour's walk in the direction of Versailles, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and his companion, were stopped by an officer, and it was intimated to the latter that he could no longer continue his road, orders countermanding those which had assured him a free passage having arrived. In consequence the Count had to retrace his steps while the British envoy continued his road alone. As a specimen of what the press will publish here, one may mention that during his absence the *Rappel* came out with a sensational paragraph to the effect that Count de Favigny had been dining with the Prince Royal, who had assured him he did not intend to bombard this "incomparable city." Balloons seem the only resource left to officials eager to depart, for exit by terrestrial means is impossible. All the roads leading to the capital are jealously guarded by the Prussians, while detachments of cavalry sweep the intervening space of country. But every one cannot afford a balloon, or perhaps the dread of Prussian bullets is not less than fear of a fall from one of these aërial conveyances; and so, although the experiences of many show that without a pass it is impossible to penetrate through the Prussian lines, attempts continue to be made from time to time. Towards the close of last month an essay with that object in view was made by two Englishmen, who had been detained in Paris by business. Hoping, that some means for facilitating the departure of foreigners would turn up they waited for some time in inaction. But about the 20th of September, finding that their stay in Paris was likely to be forcibly prolonged for a very considerable time unless they took some active measures, they resolved to obtain passes from the French authorities and endeavour to penetrate through the lines of both belligerents. Many formalities, however, were necessary before they obtained their passes, so that it was not till September 26 that they were enabled to start on their expedition. The passes they obtained were from General Trochu and the Prefect of Police, and stated that the bearers were British subjects journeying to England.

The morning they were about to start they met with a French gentleman who had made a similar attempt some time before, but had failed. This person perhaps exaggerated the precautions to be taken; but he strongly advised them to walk along, waving their pocket-handkerchiefs the whole while. Hearing this, one of our two fellow-countrymen, who had a walking-stick, suggested the use of it to hoist his handkerchief. "A walking-stick!" exclaimed the Frenchman; "it will never do. You must not show so much as a toothpick." "What, may I not take my umbrella?" asked our other companion. "Your umbrella they would take for a mitrailleur," replied the Gaul. "But suppose it rained?" urged the Briton. "Rain; well, you must let it; but I assure you you will endanger your life if you show so much as a pencil-case to the enemy." Thus counselled, they left behind them both walking-stick and umbrella, making them a present to the obliging Frenchman who had given them such important advice.

Their misfortunes commenced at the Porte Maillot, the gate by which they proposed to leave Paris. They were informed there that they could not be allowed to leave. In vain they referred a lieutenant of National Guard commanding the gate to their pass. He refused to act on it. However, the admiral commanding this division of the fortifications presently came up, and by him the two Englishmen were allowed to go their way; not, however, without a word of warning. The admiral informed them that the journey they were about to enter upon was full of perils; that it would be better for them to remain; but as they were determined to go, and had the necessary passes, they must be permitted to leave. Accordingly they passed out, and over the drawbridge, and presently found themselves in Neuilly. When they reached the river fresh difficulties commenced. The sentinel at the head of the bridge between Neuilly and Courbevoie bade them wait until an officer passed by. Happily one soon rode up, permission to pass was granted, and the travellers went on their way; nor was it until they had left Courbevoie behind them that they were again stopped. This time the French outposts arrested their onward march. They exhibited their passes, and immediately were allowed to proceed again.

Hitherto they had been within the French lines, in safety. Now that they were beyond them, and between the advanced posts of the combatants their danger became considerable; either side might have fired on them. Accordingly they put in practice the counsel they had received in Paris, drew out their handkerchiefs and never ceased to wave them as they walked along the broad road lined with trees and shrubs on either side leading towards Bezons, where they hoped to find a passage across the second bend of the Seine. So here they were—two peaceful Englishmen, one past the middle age, the other in the prime of life, dressed in unromantic civilian clothes and black hats, and one of them wearing spectacles, walking along a dismal country road, without a single being in sight, and liable at every step they took to be fired upon by some sharpshooter or franc-tireur posted behind hedge or tree. And in fact they afterwards learnt that on one side of this avenue, which seemed to them endless, were French francs-tireurs; on the other, sharpshooters of the Prussian army. Happily, they were ignorant of these circumstances at the time. Always waving their pocket-handkerchiefs to an invisible enemy, they at length arrived on the banks of the Seine opposite Bezons, where they found the bridge over which they had hoped to pass the Seine destroyed. They hailed some persons on the opposite bank to come and row them over; the answer was that the Prussians had forbidden any such thing.

Near this place, however, in front of a small house, were two little boys playing at see-saw on a plank, and round them were strewn other planks. It occurred to the unfortunate pair that they might succeed in placing these planks across the water from one pile of the broken bridge to another, and thus effect a passage. Accordingly, they resorted to this expedient; but, in the first place, the planks were too short for the purpose; and the people on the opposite bank sent menacing shouts across the river. Their ruminations over this unhappy posture of affairs were becoming very unpleasant, when one of the boys at their side told them that a little lower down the river was a bridge still intact; moreover, he volunteered to take them to it; and the trio accordingly set out. It was not long before they reached the bridge, and here their guide quitted them. The younger of the two Englishmen walked somewhat ahead of his companion; suddenly he turned back with a startling cry of "The Prussians!" And there they were, or rather there was one of their sentries: he had popped up from behind a buttress just in front of the strangers, as he approached the middle of the bridge. At once the wretched men bolted; a ball whizzed past them; but in a few minutes they were out of immediate danger. Overtaking their guide, they now learned that a camp of Prussians was close at hand; whereupon they determined to repair to the enemy's quarters, exhibit their papers, and request permission to pass. After about half an hour's walk along a broad avenue they suddenly came upon the Prussian sentries, to the number of four, posted at a point where another road cut across the avenue. Waving their handkerchiefs, holding their papers ready, the two Englishmen advanced. To their cries of "English! Friends!"—made in both French and English—the laconic but eloquent reply of a levelled rifle was delivered. They found it impossible to parley; to every attempt of theirs there came the answer, "Be off!" emphasised by the action of taking aim. At this moment some half-dozen rifle bullets whizzed past their ears and the four Prussians were all wounded. Turning in alarm to see whence had come the shots, our travellers perceived some half-dozen francs-tireurs bolting across a field in their rear. At the same moment a trumpet sounded, and a detachment of Prussians, attracted by the firing, was seen coming up. The two Englishmen again took to their heels, and soon rejoined their guide, who had left them a little way down the road. This little gentleman offered to conduct them to another Prussian outpost; and, still determined to pass if possible, they accompanied him. A sharp walk along another avenue brought them upon some Prussian soldiers, amongst whom they perceived several brilliantly-attired officers. But it was in vain that they endeavoured to parley. They were not allowed to advance within a hundred yards of the sentries. The two unfortunates now gave up in despair. Obeying the injunctions of the Prussians to be gone, they retired. They learned that Reuil was the nearest village, and accordingly set off in that direction. On reaching this place, the people surrounded them eagerly, and, on hearing them speak English to one another, and bad French to themselves, immediately set them down for Prussian spies. With a crowd of a couple of hundred persons, men, women, and children, at their heels, they reached an hotel and begged admission. The hotel-keeper replied he had neither food nor beds, and did not disguise from them his belief that they were Prussians. Forthwith a demand was raised that they should be taken to the police; and, escorted by a crowd unsparing in insult, they were conducted by the hotel-keeper and other citizens to the commissaire, to whom they showed their papers, and explained the reason of their appearance in Reuil. This official was satisfied with their story; he ordered the hotelier to lodge them for the night, and promised for the following morning a certificate to assist them in the return journey to Paris. Next morning this certificate was duly handed to them. An ex-courier, who spoke German, was appointed to escort them, and back they took their melancholy way.

On the road they were told by their companion that two days before some seven or eight francs-tireurs had lodged in the hotel where they had slept; and that a detachment of Prussians, thinking to surprise them, had attacked them at night. The French barricaded the entries with the household furniture, and received the Prussians so well that they were obliged to retire, carrying off with them several wounded. The return journey of our fellow-countrymen was made in peace; they met no difficulty either in passing through the lines or in re-entering the city.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 11.

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

BLOIS, Nov. 6.

THE armistice question is in everybody's mouth, and people believe in it here, and so they seemed to believe in it yesterday, all the lines of encampment I went through. The officers, who know the news only by the people who go to the camps, are very anxious to know the result of the negotiations, and the question from every one was, "What about the armistice?" They desire it very ardently. The Government people here, on the other hand, do not desire it, it would seem, or, at all events, they are divided on that point. The fact is, as an armistice means a "Constituante," and as a "Constituante" does not at all mean a Republican majority, they prefer to do without the armistice, however great an advantage it would be for the French.

It is probable if there is no armistice that hostilities will commence immediately on the Loire, for although, in one sense, the longer we can put off fighting a great battle the better our chance is, these advantages would be more than overbalanced by the immense reinforcements the enemy will be receiving, and has no doubt begun to receive, from the troops released from blockading Metz, and which will enable them to crush us to atoms. Our only chance here was to attack the Prussians while they were inferior in numbers at Orleans. As I wrote to you from Salbris, it is greatly to be feared that unless this army (at present at least) is opposed to inferior numbers it will again be routed. In fact, the conduct of the enemy in not following up its advantage at Orleans and in allowing the concentration of troops, which has taken place since, is singular; for, poor as the material is as individual men, there is an army, a large army—for it has been daily reinforced—now on the right bank of the Loire. It cannot be less than 150,000 men. It may be more. It is, generally speaking, well armed; it is well equipped and well fed—so well fed, indeed, that the men seem cooking and eating all day, which is one of the bad features of these French soldiers of to-day. Well, that chance of attacking the Prussians while they were in inferior numbers once gone, we may consider as gone also the only chance of obtaining a success. When the change of front was made from Salbris to the present positions of the army, it was intended to attack Orleans immediately from the right bank of the Loire; Government, it would seem, had received reports which induced it to think the moment for an attack was favourable; so far they may have been right. However, the attack did not take place, because the movement took six days to perform instead of taking 24 or 36 hours which it might have been done in. This is what happened. The gentlemen of the National Defence, who like to do everything themselves, from patriotism no doubt, in this instance actually ordered every detail of the transport of the troops. The secretary of M. Freycinet, a M. de Serres, who boasted to several officers with childish glee that he was the originator of the "plan de bataille," had the troops all conveyed from Vierzon to Tours and from Tours to Blois by rail, artillery, cavalry, and all. One of his calculations, for instance, was that every hour one battery might start off! Now every battery comprises about 150 horses, besides the guns, caissons, &c. In short it took six days and nights to move the troops from Salbris to Blois. If they had marched across, they might, by doing two *étapes* in a day and a night, have done it in 24 hours. This is an instance which goes to prove that the poor generals do not have an easy time of it; and when they are unsuccessful they are revoked. It is worthy of notice that the soldiers are seldom blamed for the want of success, witness Sedan and Metz. Nevertheless they are shooting them right and left. It is a curious state of things. M. Gambet might well say, in one of his numerous proclamations, "armies are not improvised," no, nor yet is the *morale* and the discipline of an army is not obtained by mere executions and severity.

Here is an instance of the feeling of the country population. Yesterday was market day at Blois, and as the peasants came into town in the morning they gathered in crowds in front of the Hôtel de Ville, where the result of the voting in Paris was posted up. They did not conceal their discontent. "Ah, so that means war." "Yes, but they have walls to protect them from the Prussians, whereas we are in the open country, and they come and take all we have," &c. These were the cries heard on all sides. A functionary appeared at the door to appease them. I was going to Marchenoir, and rode off. The fact is, the French peasantry are not to be envied; if they defend their villages the Prussians shoot unmercifully; if they don't defend them the Republic stigmatises them and shoots them.

THE CAPITULATION OF VERDUN.

VERDUN has capitulated. Three weeks ago its brave commander addressed a letter to the commander of the besieging forces announcing very extreme resolutions, and concluding with the challenge—"We shall meet in the breach." But the breach is precisely the place where in this war of sieges no German and French officers have yet met. The remark may be made without any disparagement to French courage. With their defences utterly broken down under the terrible fire of the Prussians, neither the garrisons of Toul, nor Strasburg, nor Soissons could maintain the struggle, and their commandants wisely and rightly gave it up. It has been the same at Verdun. This historical fortress, the strongest on the Meuse, has been the object of much attention ever since the German armies crossed the Moselle. It was in the attempt to gain Verdun that the Army of the Rhine fought the great battles of Vionville and Gravelotte. The place was strong, and it contained large stores of provisions, which had been sent there from Paris as soon as Bazaine's retreat had been contemplated, apparently without a suspicion that if he condescended to retreat he might not be able to reach them. The French movements which preceded the battle of Sedan took place too far to the north to make Verdun serviceable to the French, but the Germans found it much in their way, and as soon as the *débris* of the battles on the Meuse had been cleared away, preparations for the capture of Verdun began. The place was invested on the 25th of September, at which time it had a garrison of 1,500 men. Very little has been heard of the progress of the siege, which has ended as all sieges end where the garrison is not relieved by an army in the field. Verdun commands the road from Metz and Thionville to Chalons by St Menehould. It is ranked among the second-class fortresses of France, and was the headquarters of a section of the fifth military division. Its fortifications consist of a citadel, which is separated from the town by an esplanade, and of an enceinte of ten bastioned fronts. It has a population of about 13,000 souls.—*Daily News*, Nov. 9.

FRESH CIRCULAR FROM M. JULES FAVRE.

PARIS, Nov. 8.

M. JULES FAVRE has addressed a Circular to the French Ministers abroad, in which he affirms that Prussia, by causing the rejection of the armistice, has once more proved that she continues the war solely with a strictly personal object, without caring for the real interests of her subjects, and especially the interests of the Germans whom she drags along in her wake. M. Jules Favre says—"Prussia pretends to be forced to prosecute the war by our refusal to cede two provinces which we neither can nor will abandon. In reality she seeks to destroy us, to satisfy the ambition of the men by whom she is governed. The sacrifice of the French nation is useful to them for the preservation of their power, and they coldly profess to be astonished that we should refuse to become their accomplices by falling into the weakness which their diplomacy advises." M. Jules Favre exposes the conduct of Prussia, which, after the fall of the Empire, refused to agree to a truce, and goes on to say—

"The Prussian armies have now been besieging Paris for 50 days, but the inhabitants show no signs of weakness. Some attempts at sedition which have been made have enabled the population of Paris to render legitimate, by an imposing vote, the Government of National Defence, which acquires thereby a consecration of its right in the eyes of Europe.

"The Government entered into negotiation for an armistice which should allow of the election of Deputies throughout the Republican territory, even where invaded. The duration of the armistice was to be 25 days, with a proportional re-victualling of the capital. Prussia did not dispute the two first conditions, making, however, some reservations with regard to the vote in Alsace and Lorraine, which we did not enter further into because her absolute refusal to admit the re-victualling of Paris rendered all discussion useless."

M. Jules Favre demonstrates that the re-victualling of the capital was a necessary consequence of the suspension of hostilities; an armistice without that provision would have been a capitulation at a given moment without honour, without hope.

"By refusing our demand to provision Paris, Prussia rejected the armistice. It is not only the French army, but the French nation, that she seeks to annihilate when she proposes to reduce Paris to the horrors of a famine. Europe demanded that France should assemble Deputies to deliberate upon the question of peace. Prussia refused this Assembly by subjecting it to an iniquitous condition contrary to every right. With regard to the Prussian accusation that the French Government obliges Prussia to starve Paris, Europe will judge of the value of such imputations. They are the last feature of a policy which commences by pledging the word of the Sovereign in favour of the French nation, and terminates by a diplomatic rejection of every combination which would allow France to express her wishes. We do not know what the Neutral Powers will think of propositions set aside with such haughtiness. Perhaps they will perceive at last what will be reserved for them by Prussia, risen by victory into a position to accomplish her designs. As regards ourselves, we obey an imperious and simple duty, still maintaining that the proposal for an armistice is the only means of obtaining a solution by a National Assembly upon the tremendous questions which the crimes of the Imperial Government have permitted the enemy to place before us. Prussia, which perceives the odious character of her refusal, seeks to dissimulate it under a disguise which can deceive no one. To ask us for a month's of our provisions is to ask of us our arms—arms which we resolutely hold in our hands, and will not lay down without fighting. We have done everything that men of honour could do to stop this conflict, but the issue from it has been closed against us, and we can henceforth take counsel only of our courage, throwing back the responsibility upon those who systematically refuse all compromise. It is to their personal ambition that thousands of men may perhaps still be immolated, and when Europe, moved by the spectacle, wishes to arrest the combatants upon the frontier of the field of carnage, in order to summon together the representatives of the nation, to seek a basis for peace, they say 'Yes, but on condition that the population of this city who suffer, these women, children, and old men, the innocent victims of the war, shall receive no succour; so that the truce having expired, it may be impossible for their defenders to fight us without causing them to die of hunger.'

"This is what the Prussian chiefs do not fear to reply to the propositions of four European Powers. We call right and justice to witness against them, and we are convinced that if their army and their nation were able to give a vote they would condemn this inhuman policy. Let it be well understood that up to the last moment the Government of National Defence, absorbed by the immense interests confided to it, will do everything in its power to render an honourable peace possible. The means of consulting France were refused to it, and it thereupon interrogated Paris. All Paris, in reply, rises to arms to show the country and the world what a great people can do when it defends its honour, its homes, and the independence of its country.

"You will have no difficulty, sir, in making the truth of these observations understood when opportunity shall arise."

THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

AMIENS, Nov. 9.

THE decree ordering the *levée en masse* strikes this centre of industry severely. It has brought every description of work to a stand-still, the bread-winners have the air of having no further interest in life, and curse the war heartily. This supreme appeal of the Republic in distress has not created enthusiasm, but the men, aged from 20 to 40, have no other alternative. It is distressing to listen to the recitals of happy homes broken up, and lucrative business destroyed; and though the wish for peace is general and fervent, there is no leader to be found in this quarter, the cradle of Crusades, to express what is privately entertained touching the perilous condition of the nation. To such as shriek for war ought to be opposed those—and their name is legion—who ardently long for peace.

I have just returned from a trip northwards, and have had an opportunity of judging something of the feeling of the population on the state of the country. I did not meet with the patriotic *élan* anywhere. The people seemed to be stunned—all expected the Prussians. There was an air of sadness, listlessness, a sort of mechanical obedience to the imposed resistance. Abbeville was a "Deserted Village," the picture of melancholy, and the absence of the male population very perceptible. At the hotel where I breakfasted, the proprietor, a very polite, sensible man, informed me that he was going to close his establishment in a few days, as he was included in the *levée en masse*. He had no ideas about the state of the country, he was ordered to march, and like others he must fall in. I fear the continuation of the war is not popular. The country people understand nothing as to the gravity of the situation; very many speak with regret about the downfall of Napoleon; he enabled them to make money, and this was the only standard by which they measured his reign. Farmers were busily occupied in ploughing, and gathering in the beet crop for the sugar mills. A good deal of cattle and sheep seem to be arriving, so as to be placed beyond the reach of the enemy's requisitions. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the terminus had a miserable look. A traveller was apparently regarded as a curiosity; the *buffet*, formerly so animated, was a banquet-hall deserted. Like all towns far away from the scene of action, the inhabitants of Boulogne go in for the non-surrender of an inch of territory. It is to be hoped they will remember to send their National Guards in time to help Amiens. Boulogne appeared lively after the dismal towns occupied by the Prussians, or those down for their visitation. It was cheering to observe the shop windows full of the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life. The falling off in the number of English residents is perceptible, but then the French *emigrés* are considerable, chiefly women, children, and men whose fighting days are over. I regretted to find in the principal hotel of the town difficulty to obtain the change for 100 franc note, handed to settle the dinner bill. The waiter returned, as in the case of small shop-keepers, to ask "if Monsieur had not smaller money." On taking my seat in the railway carriage Amiens ward, with only a few other passengers in the train, a head appeared at the carriage window, then a second, finally a third. Immediately the door opened—I was surveyed from head to foot, asked where I was going to, if I had a passport, and to show it. The signature of Lord Lyons having been found satisfactory by this Committee of National Defence—most gentlemanlike in appearance—it was politely returned to me, with the assurance that a passport was *toujours utile*. I hoped such would not be required after the war; but the Spartans were firm; the passport was one of the means of saving the country.

The London International Society's representatives came to grief on Saturday morning last. Colonel Bevington and Captain Uniack had started for Dammartin, the other side of Paris, to distribute English bounty to the hospitals of both belligerents on the way. The Good Samaritans had three fourgons full of stores, and when some two miles outside Amiens were pulled up by a body of navvies employed on the works of defence. Papers were examined by the military, and declared to be correct; but the patriotic crowd, always increasing, thought otherwise. A woman was found who declared Colonel Bevington and Captain Uniack to be Prussians of the first water, for she heard them speaking German. English was all they indulged in, and their boxes of medicine